

Women's Trade Union League and Its Leaders

Author Index

Anderson, Mary.

Correspondence and Papers on Special Topics;
Biographical and Personal Material.

Collection III: Mary Anderson Papers; This final reel of the Anderson Papers consists of two segments. The first, Correspondence and Papers on Special Topics, is divided into six sections, as follows: 1. International Federation of Working Women (frames 1-187). Apart from two earlier items, the material concerns the Federation's congress of 1923, to which Anderson was a delegate, and the IFWW's merger in 1925 into the International Federation of Trade Unions. Included are copies of official correspondence of the secretariat, 1923-25, a few printed leaflets and reports, and a typed report of the 1923 congress by Ethel M. Smith of the WTUL. 2. Accusations of Radicalism (frames 188-395). This section consists of correspondence, plus some clippings and pamphlets, relating mainly to two episodes: the publication of a pair of articles in Henry Ford's Dearborn Independent in March 1924 alleging vast radical influence upon American women's organizations and including the statement that Anderson had had the federal government print a "program of Women's and Children's Work" that was "identical with" one proposed by "the director of welfare in Soviet Russia"; and the circulation within the Daughters of the American Revolution of a "blacklist" of alleged radicals in which Anderson was listed as a "socialist." (See Reel 1 for a related episode in 1927.) 3. Travel Authorizations, World War II (frames 396-437). These official forms provide a log of Anderson's wartime trips and their purposes. 4. Wartime Correspondence with a Relative, Kenneth Kittelson (frames 438-479). Contains both sides of Anderson's correspondence with a young serviceman, 1942-43. 5. Christening of the S.S. Anna Howard Shaw (frames 480-620). The extensive correspondence here reflects the interest Anderson took in this event of 1943. It was she who suggested the naming of a Liberty Ship after the noted suffragist, who had headed the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense in World War I, and she who performed the christening. Among the correspondents in this section are Lucy E. Anthony, Carrie Chapman Catt, and Maud Wood Park. 6. Hannah Harrison School of Industrial Arts (frames 621-663). Minutes and reports of the planning committee, of which Anderson was an active member, for a vocational school for women. The school, organized under the auspices of the Washington, D.C., YWCA, opened in 1950. The second segment, Biographical and Personal Material, has the following subdivisions: 1. Articles about Mary Anderson (frames 664-721). Mostly clippings and publicity releases, these range from a biographical article in the Ladies Home Journal of August 1920 through a typed account by a Women's Bureau staff member, Mary V. Robinson, written originally for the Railway Conductor of Jan. 11, 1940, and revised in June 1944. The section includes a long list of persons recommending Anderson for the Pictorial Review's annual award of 1930, with excerpts from their letters of support. 2. Articles and Addresses by Mary Anderson (frames 722-818). These are mostly published items, including several contributed to the American Federationist, organ of the AF of L. Her defense of labor laws for women (1927) was published by Good Housekeeping along with an

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opposing article by Rheta Childe Dorr. A 20-page typescript marked "War History" seems to be a partial transcript of dictated recollections by Anderson of the Bureau's work in World War II. It includes frank comments about her conflicts with Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins and with Clara M. Beyer of the Labor Department's Division of Labor Standards. The typescript bears signs of extensive penciled changes, subsequently erased.³ Autobiography (frames 819-839B). This small section contains several letters about Anderson's autobiography, including two long, enthusiastic, and reminiscent ones from the journalist Anne Hard, and clippings of reviews. More material about the autobiography can be found in the papers of Anderson's collaborator, Mary Winslow, in the Schlesinger Library, Radcliffe College.⁴ Material on Friends of Mary Anderson (frames 840-871). Miscellaneous clippings and memoirs, including several items about Mary Winslow and a printed report of the Chicago WTUL's memorial services for Margaret Dreier Robins.⁵ Miscellaneous Memorabilia (frames 872-913). Includes a World War I identification badge, a police identity book for a sojourn in England in 1919, and a passport of 1923.

Reel: 4

Anderson, Mary.
General Correspondence and Papers.
1918-1939

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Collection III: Mary Anderson Papers; The reel begins with a few scattered items dating from 1918 to 1921. Among these are Anderson's letters of appointment to her wartime posts in the Army Ordnance Department and in the Labor Department's Women in Industry Service and her letter of credentials as a representative of the National Women's Trade Union League to the Paris Peace Conference. (There is no documentation here of her appointment in 1920 as head of the peacetime Women's Bureau.) In a letter of February 1922 to John M. Glenn, Anderson describes the wartime work of Mary Van Kleeck in the Ordnance Department and in the Department of Labor and her role as Van Kleeck's assistant. The main body of correspondence begins with 1922, during the Harding administration, and continues through most of the New Deal. Letters of 1922-24 between Anderson and Harriet Taylor Upton, an influential Ohio Republican, illustrate political cooperation for women's goals, with Upton securing an increased appropriation for the Women's Bureau and Anderson aiding Upton's bid for a seat in Congress. Several items in 1924 help document the negotiations between the American Federation of Labor and the National Women's Trade Union League over the Federation's proposed women's department. There is also discussion in 1924 of a new president for the NWTUL, in letters of Mary Van Kleeck, Elisabeth Christman, and others. The most persistent theme of this reel -- the defense of protective legislation for women against the aggressive campaign of the Woman's Party for an Equal Rights Amendment -- begins in 1923. Anderson discusses the topic at some length in correspondence with President M. Carey Thomas of Bryn Mawr (1924-25) and, more briefly, with Lady Astor of England (1925) and Lena Madelin Phillips of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs (1937-38). There are references also to the Industrial Conference called by the Women's Bureau in 1926 and to the Bureau's subsequent investigation, directed by Mary Winslow, into the effect of labor legislation on employment opportunities for women, an investigation undertaken as a result of pressure from the Woman's Party. A lesser but recurrent theme is Anderson's various contacts with the International Labor Organization, culminating in her appointment as chairman of the U.S. delegation to its conference in 1933. Other topics on the reel include the occasional cooperation of the National Consumers' League with the Women's Bureau in support of protective legislation for women (see letters of Florence Kelley in 1925 and Mary Dewson in 1933); Josephine Roche of Colorado and her union coal mine (1929, 1930, 1933); brief references to the work of Katherine Philips Edson (1922, 1933) and Judge Florence E. Allen (1934, 1939); Anderson's relations during the New Deal years with Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins and with Eleanor Roosevelt; a conference of women's organizations, called by the NWTUL, to protest wage differentials between women and men in NRA codes (Anderson to Mrs. Roosevelt, February 1934); and Anderson's participation in Washington's pioneering Group Health Association (1938-39). There is considerable

correspondence throughout the reel with Mary Van Kleeck. Other correspondents not already mentioned include John B. Andrews, the English labor leader Margaret Bondfield, Mabeth Hurd Paige of the Minnesota legislature, Cornelia Bryce Pinchot, Gifford Pinchot, Mary Winslow, and, in one or two letters each, Grace Abbott, Jane Addams, Fannia M. Cohn, Mary E. Dreier, Felix Frankfurter, Alice Henry, Kate Manicom of England, Kate F. O'Connor, Raymond Robins, and Ida M. Tarbell. A letter from Victor A. Olander in 1938 discusses the activities of Communists in labor unions.

Reel: 1

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Anderson, Mary.

General Correspondence and Papers.
1940-1944
Collection III: Mary Anderson Papers; The volume of correspondence increases markedly on this reel, which covers the final five years of Anderson's tenure as director of the Women's Bureau. The letters for these years include a fair amount of information about Bureau activities, now largely directed to protecting the interests of working women in wartime. For American industry, the war period began in 1940, when Hitler's advances in Europe provoked a large expansion of military production, both to strengthen America's defense and to aid the beleaguered Allies. Various letters touch upon the Bureau's efforts to formulate and maintain standards for the employment of women in defense industries, to ward off attempts to relax protective legislation, to ensure access of women to new jobs and training programs, and to attain wage scales equal to those of men. There are references to the loan to the Bureau of Elisabeth Christman, national secretary of the WTUL, in 1942 and to her field work as trouble-shooter in employment controversies; her decision a year later to return to the League was a disappointment to Anderson. There is material also on Anderson's uncertain relationship with Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins; see particularly the controversy in November 1943 over Perkins' supposed reluctance to support an increased appropriation for the Bureau, and the strong protest registered by leaders of the WTUL. Other references to the League are meager, although there are a dozen letters from Mary Dreier, seven from Rose Schneiderman, three from Agnes Nestor, and one from Mollie Dowd. On other topics, several letters deal with postwar planning within the government; one (by Anderson, Jan. 27, 1944) suggests a coolness on the part of Frances Perkins toward women's issues. An Anderson letter of November 1942 about pressure upon her to appoint a black professional to her staff reflects current racial attitudes. Eleanor Roosevelt in February 1944 urges the Labor Department to make a new effort to fight the proposed Equal Rights Amendment. Other letters deal with the declining health of Margaret Dreier Robins and the final years and death of Alice Henry. The reel also touches on several personal events in Mary Anderson's life: her receipt of an honorary degree from Smith College in 1941, an FBI check of her alleged Communist-front membership (1942), her retirement in June 1944, and plans for the writing of her autobiography. In frequent correspondence during the reel, Anderson and Agnes Johnson O'Connor, an old Chicago friend and fellow shoe worker, exchange news and comments about current political and labor events. Other correspondents include Stella Franklin, Alice Henry, Catharine Waugh McCulloch, Kate F. O'Connor, Mabeth Hurd Paige, and, more briefly, Florence E. Allen, Margaret Bondfield, Carrie Chapman Catt, Dorothy Kenyon, the Norwegian labor leader Betzy Kjelsberg, Alice Thacher Post, Raymond Robins, Harriet Taylor Upton, Mary Van Kleeck, and Mary Winslow.

Reel: 2

Anderson, Mary.

General Correspondence and Papers, 1945-1953;
Correspondence with Margaret Dreier Robins, 1922-1943.
1945-1953; 1922-1943

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Collection III: Mary Anderson Papers; The reel begins with the final portion of Anderson's General Correspondence and Papers. Most of the items date from 1945, the first year of her retirement, and pertain to two activities of that year: the drive for a federal equal pay law for women, which was introduced in both the House and Senate, and an organized effort to forestall approval of the Equal Rights Amendment, which came before the Senate Judiciary Committee in September. Anderson headed the committee (an offshoot of the Women's Joint Congressional Committee) working for the equal pay bill and was treasurer of the National Committee to Defeat the Un-Equal Rights Amendment. Scattered items for later years indicate that she continued to pursue both matters through 1950. Several letters of 1951-53 concern the donation of her papers to the Schlesinger Library. Correspondents on this segment of the reel include Elizabeth S. Magee, general secretary of the National Consumers' League, Margaret A. Hickey, president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Anna Lord Strauss, president of the League of Women Voters, President William Green of the AF of L, Rose Schneiderman, and Maud Wood Park; and there are single letters from Carrie Chapman Catt, Frieda S. Miller, and Congresswoman Margaret Chase Smith. One of Park's letters (1949) affirms that she and Alice Stone Blackwell are still opposed to the Equal Rights Amendment. The next segment of the Anderson Papers, her correspondence with Margaret Dreier Robins, begins at frame 455. Apart from a few scattered items of 1922 and 1923, the correspondence starts in 1924, two years after Robins' retirement as president of the National Women's Trade Union League, and continues through 1943, or shortly before Anderson's retirement as head of the Women's Bureau. Coverage of the 1920's is uneven, but there is good material on several topics: the AF of L's proposed women's department to take over the work of the NWTUL (1924); friction between the two top NWTUL officers, Maud Swartz and Elisabeth Christman (1924-25); and conflict between the Women's Bureau and the National Woman's Party over the proposed Equal Rights Amendment, particularly in connection with the Bureau's Industrial Conference of 1926. There are brief references to the International Federation of Working Women and to the 1925 Conference on the Cause and Cure of War. Letters from Robins in 1929 describe the consultations she and her husband had with President-elect Hoover early in the year and her later successful appeal to Hoover for an increased appropriation for the Women's Bureau. Anderson in 1930 reports current agitation for the appointment of Grace Abbott as Secretary of Labor. The correspondence of 1931-33 includes considerable discussion of the depression: the increasingly severe unemployment, the growing sense that change is needed but uncertainty about what sort of change. There are references to the impact of the depression on working standards for women and on the finances of the NWTUL; Robins reports with distress in 1932 that for the first time in twenty-eight years she cannot make a contribution. Later letters touch upon other WTUL matters: renewed friction between Swartz and

Christman (1933); the possibility of replacing Rose Schneiderman by Mary Winslow as national president (1936); persistent arrears in the per capita tax from local leagues; and the League's national convention of 1936. Various Anderson letters deal with activities of the Women's Bureau: the effort to eliminate differential wage scales for women in NRA codes; conferences on working standards and protective legislation -- particularly minimum wage laws for women, which the Supreme Court first declared unconstitutional in 1936 and then upheld in 1937. The Bureau's defense of protective legislation against the opposition tactics of the Woman's Party moves in this period to the international arena, at meetings of the International Labor Organization (1931) and the Pan American Union (1939). The correspondence of the 1930's includes discussion of current political and labor events, including the conflict within the AF of L over industrial unionism. Anderson's letters to Robins in 1940-43 usefully supplement the material in her general correspondence about the wartime role of the Women's Bureau. They suggest her firm and effective handling of relationships with defense industries, the War Department, and other government agencies, but a growing discouragement over failure to obtain an increase in her budget. There are a few references to the WTUL in connection with the loan of Elisabeth Christman to the Bureau.

Reel: 3

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**National Women's Trade Union League Papers
(Schlesinger Library).**
Historical Files.

Collection II: National Women's Trade Union League Papers, Schlesinger Library; The Historical Files, filmed on Reel 1, begin with a section of general material (frames 2-99). These are miscellaneous items, mostly in printed form. Many are newspaper or magazine reports of League activities; they thus reflect the extent to which the League gained public attention. The earliest items are: a clipping from a New York newspaper of 1905 (misdated as 1904); an Official Report for 1905-06, compiled by Gertrude Barnum in her capacity as national organizer and corresponding secretary; and two of Barnum's columns on working girls for the New York World. Others include a printed report of the New York sessions of the League's Interstate Conference of September 1908; an article from Charities and the Commons on the Boston and other sessions of the Conference; and a report of the League's first national convention, in 1909, written by Mary McDowell for the Survey. Later items include a leaflet of appreciation of Margaret Dreier Robins, printed at the time of her retirement from the national presidency in 1922, and a typed account by Mary Anderson, "My Mission to Paris in 1919" (5 pages, 1929). The section ends with a New York Times report of the National WTUL's decision in 1950 to disband, and Elisabeth Christman's correspondence with the Schlesinger Library (then the Women's Archives) about the disposition of its files. A group of three printed constitutions of the League (frames 100-123) is followed by a long section on the League's educational program (frames 124-417). Although a few other activities are mentioned, most of the material pertains to the League's training school for trade-union women, conducted in Chicago from 1914 to 1926 under the direction first of Emma Steghagen and then of Alice Henry. The section is divided into two parts: one of general material, such as announcements, forms, and descriptive matter, mostly undated; the other of more specific dated items. The latter include typed reports of the school, some with detailed supporting documents (1917, 1920, 1922, 1925, 1926); copies of lengthy reports by Margaret Dreier Robins to two of the school's benefactors, Mrs. Willard Straight (1916, 1918) and Florence Simms of the YWCA War Work Council (1920); announcements of other educational ventures, including a one-week course held at Brookwood Labor Institute in conjunction with the WTUL convention of 1924; and newspaper clippings. The next section, Anti-Red Attacks on the League and Other Women's Organizations, 1925-27 (frames 418-462), contains a news release by Ethel M. Smith for the WTUL and a lengthy memorial from the Woman Patriot Publishing Company, as printed in the Congressional Record (July 1926), opposing extension of the Sheppard-Towner Act for infancy and maternity care as part of a plot by "certain women's organizations" -- the WTUL and Mrs. Robins specifically included -- to introduce "straight imported communism" in bills "masked as 'welfare' and 'women's' measures." Clippings of countering articles by Carrie Chapman Catt and the Woman Citizen and a second attack by the Woman Patriot follow, as does a series of articles on the same theme from the Chicago Tribune. (For related episodes see

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the Mary Anderson Papers elsewhere in this microfilm edition, Reel 4, frames 188-395.) A section on the League's Southern campaign of 1927-32 (frames 463-589) contains somewhat miscellaneous documents on the planning and conduct of this attempt to publicize and mitigate the conditions of working women in Southern factories. Included are suggestions for the campaign by Mary Anderson, Mary N. Winslow, and Alice Henry; excerpts from minutes of the national executive board; statistics, bibliographies, and other reference material; a program of the League's Southern Industrial Conference, held at Greensboro, N.C., in March 1931; and the text of a speech given there by Mary Anderson. For material on another aspect of the campaign, the League's support of striking textile workers in Tennessee and Virginia, see Reel 4. A group of general League publications follows (frames 590-659), spanning the years 1909-44. The majority are informational brochures soliciting membership. Included are several editions of Margaret Dreier Robins' pamphlet *Self-Government in the Workshop*. Other League leaflets and pamphlets on particular topics may be found within the subject files on Reels 2-4. The final section of the reel (frames 666-736) is made up of miscellaneous printed and other items, mostly issued by the League. These include a tribute to Life and Labor by Louis D. Brandeis; programs of several League benefits; *The Voice of Labor* (1919), a booklet of verse by League members and others (including Leonora O'Reilly and Pauline Newman); and a leaflet on the outlawry of war.

Reel: 1

National Women's Trade Union League Papers (Schlesinger Library).

Subject Files -- American Federation of Labor through Industries.
Collection II: National Women's Trade Union League Papers, Schlesinger Library; This reel, the first of three devoted to the League's subject files, begins with a small group of items pertaining to the American Federation of Labor: a letter from Gertrude Barnum to Samuel Gompers, Feb. 9, 1905, and three clippings about the Federation's plans in 1924 for organizing women. Brief groups on home work and industrial unionism follow. The balance of the reel is made up of files on particular industries which employed women. For some industries the material is minor or miscellaneous. Other folders touch upon WTUL organizing efforts, as in the new beauty parlor trade (1927) or among hotel chambermaids (1927-29), or upon attempts to publicize and secure government action on behalf of hotel and restaurant employees, textile workers, laundry workers, and domestics. The material on the telephone and telegraph industries includes clippings of articles by Julia O'Connor (Parker), among them three installments of her "History of the Organized Telephone Operators' Movement" (1922). Some folders contain typed reports of investigations into working conditions in a particular factory or region. The items sometimes reflect the work of the League's local branches (as in a 73-page report by the New York WTUL, "Conditions of Women Workers in the Hotel and Restaurant Industry," 1935) or of outside organizations, such as a black Joint Committee on National Recovery (1933) and the National Council on Household Employment (1940). They also record at least one grass-roots attempt to organize domestic workers. There is evidence also of League interaction with the federal Women's Bureau and with the Consumers' League and the YWCA. The correspondence scattered through this reel is mostly that of Elisabeth Christman. It includes three letters by Mary Anderson, two by Rose Schneiderman, and one each by Lucy Randolph Mason of the National Consumers' League, Frieda S. Miller, Pauline Newman, and Sadie Reisch, organizer for the New York WTUL.

Reel: 2

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National Women's Trade Union League Papers (Schlesinger Library).

Subject Files -- Injunctions through Part-time
Employment.

Collection II: National Women's Trade Union League Papers, Schlesinger Library; The first file on this reel, Injunctions, contains miscellaneous items on the use of court injunctions in labor disputes. Included are pamphlets issued by the Chicago and National Leagues and two letters voicing the views of the veteran labor leader Andrew Furuseh, one by Furuseh himself, the other by Alice Henry. Several files follow under the general heading of Insurance. These include an undated leaflet in support of a state health insurance bill in New York, issued by the Women's Joint Legislative Conference, of which the New York WTUL was a member; and correspondence between Elisabeth Christman and Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the U.S. Supreme Court about savings bank life insurance. A small folder on the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union includes a letter from Fannia M. Cohn (1939) describing the work of the union's Educational Department, which she headed. A folder on the Labor Party contains data on recent labor-related third-party activity, prepared for Maud Swartz to use at the 1923 congress of the International Federation of Working Women. Most of the remainder of the reel is taken up with the topic of legislation. A general file at the beginning includes several pamphlets issued by the NWTUL. One is Samuel Gompers, The Significance of the Labor Sections of the Clayton Act (1915), published to soothe the AF of L leader, whose feelings had been ruffled by public criticism of the act by a League member. A large file on the Equal Rights Amendment contains material on the League's long campaign against the amendment as a threat to protective legislation for women workers. As documented here, the campaign begins in 1922, soon after the amendment was first proposed by the National Woman's Party, and continues through 1947. Included are statements by Maud Swartz, Rose Schneiderman, Elisabeth Christman, Agnes Nestor, Ethel M. Smith, and others setting forth the League's case against the amendment; indications of support for the League's position from other women's organizations; and items pertaining to particular phases of the campaign. Among these are the Women's Bureau's investigation into the effects of protective legislation on women's work (1926-29; see also the Mary Anderson Papers); an endorsement of protective legislation secured by the League from Herbert Hoover during the 1928 presidential campaign; and, outside the United States, efforts to ward off a resolution against protective legislation at the International Woman Suffrage Alliance (1926) and to forestall possible endorsement of an Equal Rights Treaty by the International Labor Organization, the League of Nations, and the Pan American Union (1931-39). Other legislative files are on hours of labor, minimum wage, and social security laws. The first is divided into two groups, one on the general case for a shorter working day and the other on particular campaigns, especially in Illinois. Included are leaflets issued by the Chicago and Illinois Leagues and by the Chicago Federation of Labor (1909-25) and correspondence of Agnes Nestor. Of the remaining files on the reel, the one on NRA codes consists mostly of material compiled by the Women's Bureau but includes a few instances of

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WTUL action. The files on older workers and part-time employment are minor. Correspondents on the reel not already mentioned include Clara M. Beyer, Mary Dreier, and Edwin E. Witte.

Reel: 3

**National Women's Trade Union League Papers
(Schlesinger Library).**

Subject Files -- Strikes through World War I.

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Collection II: National Women's Trade Union League Papers, Schlesinger Library; Files on particular strikes make up the first half of this reel. For most, only a few items are present, but there are two exceptions. One, coming at the start of the reel, is the strike of garment workers in the men's clothing industry of Chicago in 1910-11, a strike in which the Chicago WTUL and Margaret Dreier Robins played an integral part. The file is divided into five subgroups: background material on working conditions and union policies; contemporary documents on the course of the strike; material on the settlement negotiations and on the strike as a whole, including the Chicago WTUL's 60-page Official Report of the Strike Committee (1911); strike relief records; and a small group of miscellany. Although far from comprehensive in coverage, the documents include statements by striking women workers, minutes of meetings of the WTUL strike committee and of the Joint Conference Committee on the strike, extensive typed excerpts from minutes of the Chicago Federation of Labor, printed reports of two citizens' groups and of a state legislative committee, appeals for public support, texts of several proposed settlement agreements, and material on the League-operated strike relief program. A folder follows on other strikes in the garment industry, 1909-33. The New York shirtwaist makers' strike of 1909-10 is represented by a typed account of the strike's early weeks, a letter by Helen Marot of the New York WTUL to the police commissioner protesting police action against pickets, and the New York League's pamphlet, *Souvenir History of the Strike*. Material on two Chicago strikes of 1915 includes a report by Mary Anderson as organizer for the Chicago WTUL and a citizens' appeal, by Jane Addams and others, for arbitration. At the end of the section, an undated appeal by the New York WTUL for aid to a strike in Brownsville, N. Y., issued during the secretaryship of Gertrude Barnum, must date from 1905 or 1906. Of the other folders on strikes, a few touch upon WTUL activity, usually in the form of publicity. Material on the strike of fluorspar miners in Rosiclare, Ill. (1916), consists of reports by a visiting NWTUL committee that included Mary Anderson and by a representative of the Federal Council of Churches. On two occasions the New York WTUL sent its organizer, Sadie Reisch. Her aid to striking women cigarmakers in New Brunswick, N.J. (1929), earned a warm letter of appreciation from the president of the local union but no mention of the WTUL in his report of the strike in the cigarmakers' journal. Items on an Iowa buttonworkers' strike of 1911 include an article by Pauline Newman of the WTUL, who probably also wrote the typed report on the Kalamazoo corset workers' strike of 1912. The only other strike with substantial documentation is another in which the League was directly involved, the textile strike in Danville, Va., in 1930-31. The file here contains contemporary documents, clippings, and photographs, including several reports by Matilda Lindsay, vice president of the National WTUL, who with Francis J. Gorman of the United Textile Workers led the strike, and the typed text of a speech to the strikers by the author Sherwood Anderson. Further information about the strike, and particularly

about its settlement, can be found in letters by Elisabeth Christman and others in the Margaret Dreier Robins Papers (Reels 34 and 35). Among the remaining files, one on Sweatshops deals chiefly with the revival of this form of labor exploitation during the depression years of 1932-33 and with the mobilization of public opinion against it. Included are clippings from national magazines and from Kansas City, Mo., where the local WTUL conducted an effective publicity campaign. A file on Trade Unions and Trade Unionism includes a mimeographed essay by Alice Henry and pamphlets published by the National and Boston Leagues and by outside organizations. (For some non-WTUL pamphlets, here and later on the reel, only the cover and contents pages have been filmed.) A folder on the United Textile Workers contains material also on the CIO-sponsored Textile Workers' Organizing Committee of the 1930's. A file on Women in Trade Unions contains several NWTUL pamphlets, a mimeographed report of a Women's Bureau conference in 1945 ("Women Labor Leaders Speak"), and a variety of other printed matter, including several articles by Fannia M. Cohn. A final folder on World War I contains two NWTUL committee reports in pamphlet form, *Report of Committee on Women's Work in Wartime* (1917) and *Women and Reconstruction* (1918).

Reel: 4

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Author Index

Nestor, Agnes.

Biographical Material.

Collection VII: Agnes Nestor Papers; This reel is divided into five sections. The first, Sympathy Messages Received after Agnes Nestor's Death (frames 1-135), includes also a few related items bearing on her death and funeral. The section ends with a typescript of the memorial services held by the Chicago Women's Trade Union League. The second section, Personal Miscellany (frames 137-395), includes two grade-school class notebooks, passports, membership cards, income tax records, and correspondence (1949-54) of Agnes's sister Mary with the Chicago WTUL, the Glove Workers Union, and others, mostly about details of Agnes Nestor's estate. The third section, Family Background (frames 397-418), is a small group of miscellaneous items pertaining to Mary and Owen Nestor and the family's Irish antecedents. The fourth section, Autobiography -- Correspondence (frames 420-506), consists of the correspondence of Mary and Owen Nestor with editors and potential publishers of their sister's autobiography, including the publication contract of 1953 with Bellevue Books of Rockford, Ill., under which the family paid production costs of \$8,700. The fifth and final section consists of a typescript of the autobiography (frames 508-928), probably in the form completed by Agnes Nestor before her death. Although comparison with the published text reveals considerable tightening and rearranging, most of the material remains essentially as she wrote it. Following the typescript are two chapters (frames 933-953), prepared by an enthusiastic editor but wisely discarded, which give a much more "literary" account of Nestor's family background. They include, however, material about her father and mother not found in the published work. An appendix to the reel reproduces Agnes Nestor's Brief History of the International Glove Workers Union of America (1942).

Reel: 7

Nestor, Agnes.

General Papers and Correspondence.

1900-1917

Collection VII: Agnes Nestor Papers; The reel begins with an early diary (1900-01). It goes on to include scattered papers concerning the International Glove Workers Union, its Chicago locals, and the Eisendrath Company, and some material touching on the early years of the Women's Trade Union League of Chicago and the National WTUL. The latter part of the reel consists largely of papers pertaining to Nestor's appointment by President Wilson to the Commission on Vocational Education (1914) and to her work in 1917 on the Woman's Committee of the U.S. Council of National Defense. Correspondents on this reel include Mary McDowell and Margaret Dreier Robins of the WTUL and, more briefly, Jane Addams, Kate Barnard, and Henry Ford, who invites her to join the group on his peace ship of 1915.

Reel: 1

Nestor, Agnes.

General Papers and Correspondence.

1918

Collection VII: Agnes Nestor Papers; The first six months of 1918 bulk largest on this reel, which continues the record of Nestor's wartime work. There is considerable material on the Advisory Council to the Secretary of Labor (January-March) and on her trip to England and France as part of the labor mission organized by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor (April-May). The reel contains scattered references to the Chicago WTUL and to Nestor's appointment to the Illinois Industrial Survey. It concludes with a section of undated and miscellaneous items pertaining to wartime agencies. Correspondents include Mary Anderson, Elisabeth Christman, Margaret Dreier Robins, and Olive Sullivan, all of the WTUL. A letter from the Chicago philanthropist Charles R. Crane and references to him in other letters suggest his role in giving financial support to Nestor's work.

Reel: 2

Nestor, Agnes.

General Papers and Correspondence.

1919-1933

Collection VII: Agnes Nestor Papers; Though each of the fifteen years on this reel has some representation, the coverage for most is extremely thin. The strongest years are 1919 (which includes two letters from Mary Anderson as Assistant Director of the Women in Industry Service, Department of Labor); 1920 (including mimeographed Proceedings of the Fifth Interstate and City Conference of Women Trade Unionists Called by the Women's Trade Union Leagues of the Middle West); 1923 (with material on Nestor's aid to the mayoralty campaign of William E. Dever, on the Bryn Mawr Summer School, and on her trip to Europe as a delegate to the International Congress of Working Women in Vienna); and 1932 (correspondence concerning her campaign work for Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Democratic candidate for governor, Henry Horner). Correspondents, besides Mary Anderson, include Elisabeth Christman, Ida Glatt, and Margaret Dreier Robins of the WTUL and, more briefly, the English labor leader Margaret Bondfield and Charles R. Crane.

Reel: 3

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Nestor, Agnes.

General Papers and Correspondence.
1934-1943
Collection VII: Agnes Nestor Papers; Within this reel is a good deal of correspondence pertaining to the International Glove Workers Union, much of it between Agnes Nestor and the national officers, Thomas Durian and Anton White. An interchange with President William Green of the AF of L in February 1941 reflects the union's weak state and its efforts to stave off encroachments by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. There is some material on the Women's Trade Union League, including mimeographed reports of the Chicago WTUL (1936, 1940, 1941, 1942), of a Midwestern Interstate Conference (1940), and of an Illinois legislative conference (1941). An undated letter of 1936 by Nestor to Margaret Dreier Robins expresses her feelings about three decades of organizing work among women. Other correspondents include Elisabeth Christman and, in scattered letters, Mary Anderson and Charles R. Crane.

Reel: 4

Nestor, Agnes.

General Papers and Correspondence.
1944-1949 and undated
Collection VII: Agnes Nestor Papers; The material of this reel touches occasionally upon affairs of the Glove Workers and of the WTUL. In the latter category are a number of letters from Elisabeth Christman, the script of a 1944 pageant dramatizing the history of the Chicago WTUL, the report of the Interstate Conference of 1947, and typed minutes of the monthly meeting of the Chicago WTUL for October 1948. There is also considerable correspondence about Agnes Nestor's autobiography, which she was writing at this time, and some details about her final hospitalization, death, and burial. Other correspondents include Margaret Bondfield, Mary Dreier, and Raymond Robins.

Reel: 5

Nestor, Agnes.

Special Subjects.
Collection VII: Agnes Nestor Papers; Included here are three clusters of papers on particular activities of Agnes Nestor: the Co-operative Glove Association of 1921-25 (frames 1-321); her campaign for the state legislature in 1928 (frames 323-1045); and her service on the board of trustees of the Century of Progress Exposition, Chicago's world's fair of 1933-34 (frames 1048-1182). The material on the exposition is mostly routine, but the first two sections of the reel have considerable strength and coherence. The records of the Co-operative Glove Association document its background, its incorporation, the sources of its funds, its sales, and the financial difficulties -- a chronic shortage of working capital -- that led to its failure. They also illustrate the extent of Agnes Nestor's personal connections in the early 1920's as seen in her ability to raise money and marshal trust for the project from both business and professional figures and from unions. (See also Reel 3, frames 106, 186, 189, 217, and 456-462, for other items pertaining to the Co-operative Glove Association.) The material on her campaign for the legislature is valuable for similar reasons. It contains information on who supported her, who contributed money, and how she conducted her campaign. Prominent supporters represented here by letters or telegrams include Charles R. Crane, Paul H. Douglas, Katharine Dummer Fisher, and Julia Lathrop.

Reel: 6

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O'Reilly, Leonora.

Biographical and Personal Material; Letters from Leonora O'Reilly to Her Mother.

Collection V: Leonora O'Reilly Papers; Included on this reel are two segments of the O'Reilly Papers, Series 2 and 3. The first, Biographical and Personal Material, begins with a small group of miscellaneous items (frames 1-41), mostly personal memorabilia. These range from the naturalization certificate of Leonora's father, John O'Reilly (1861), and Leonora's passport for her trip abroad in 1915 to notes on a few of her classes at Pratt Institute in 1899-1900 and a printed announcement of the course on "Problems and Progress of Labor" that she gave at the New School for Social Research in 1925. The group concludes with Mary Dreier's obituary of O'Reilly and her poem of tribute as published in *Life and Labor Bulletin*, May 1927. The next section of Series 2 (frames 42-113) consists of correspondence and legal documents pertaining to the purchase of O'Reilly's home at 6801 17th Avenue in Brooklyn, and subsequent mortgage and other payments (1909-24). Then follows a group of papers (frames 114-129) concerning the closing of O'Reilly's estate, of which Mary Dreier was executor, assisted by the lawyer Bertha Rembaugh. The series continues with a small group of recollections about O'Reilly sent after her death to Mary Dreier (frames 130-167). The writers include a former shopmate at the Bellamy shirtwaist factory and such long-time friends as Louise Perkins, Harriette Hifton King, Mary Ryshpan Cohen, and Mary S. Wolfe. The next section, made up of material on friends of O'Reilly (frames 168-286), includes items about her postwar protégée from India, Mrs. Parvatibai Athavale (newspaper feature stories and drafts for several of her speeches); Katherine S. Dreier (clippings about her aborted marriage of 1911); Victor Drury (a notebook compiled by O'Reilly of material found in his papers after his death in 1918); Margaret Hinchey, workingwoman and suffragist (five clippings); and brief items pertaining to Louise Perkins and Melinda Scott. The final section of Series 2, *Writings by Others* (frames 287-335), includes an essay copied by O'Reilly from an unknown source, two handwritten pages on prison labor, apparently sent to O'Reilly as a suggested addition to one of her speeches, and several miscellaneous items. Series 3, which makes up the larger part of the reel (frames 336-805), consists of letters written by Leonora O'Reilly to her mother. Like the diaries, they are scattered in coverage but include some useful material. The first group of letters dates from the summer of 1897 and describes O'Reilly's visits with the family of Bishop Frederic Dan Huntington in Hadley, Massachusetts, and with Louise Perkins at Annisquam, Massachusetts. Subsequent letters touch upon O'Reilly's work at Asacog House (1899 and 1900); visits with Mary Dreier at Stonington, Connecticut (1900, 1903), and with Laura Griesheimer at Rochester, New York (1913, 1914); an effort to organize working women in Augusta, Maine (1911); and, briefly, her attendance at the National WTUL convention of 1913. More substantial are her letters from the steamer *Noordam* en route to the women's peace congress at The Hague in 1915, and a series of letters she wrote during a stay at Hull House in Chicago in June 1916, including a description of the rain-swept

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suffrage parade in which she participated. A few letters of 1917-20 complete the reel.

Reel: 3

O'Reilly, Leonora.

Diaries and Notebooks, Volumes 1-16 (1895-1909); Volumes 17-27 and unnumbered (1910-1925 and undated).
1895-1909; 1910-1925 and undated

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Collection V: Leonora O'Reilly Papers; The diaries and notebooks on these two reels comprise Series 1 of the Leonora O'Reilly Papers. They vary considerably in coverage and depth. An intense and far from methodical person, O'Reilly was never a steady or consistent diarist. Whether using a good-sized blank notebook or a printed pocket diary, she would occasionally record her activities and thoughts in some detail, but more commonly make brief or allusive jottings; at times she let days or weeks go by without an entry. Yet there is at least some representation for all but two of the years from 1895 through 1912 and for three years in the 1920's. Reel 1 begins with two volumes that are part notebook, part diary. The first starts with an 18-page essay of 1895 describing O'Reilly's impressions of Boston and Concord, Massachusetts, during a summer visit with her friend and patron, Louise S.W. Perkins. Diary entries for Jan. 1-3, 1896, and a brief character sketch complete the volume. Volume 2 has several literary essays cast in the form of letters to "Dear Honor," a name she used for her friend Annie W. Winsor. The longest essay, dated Nov. 11, 1896, describes political meetings she attended during the Bryan campaign and records her weekly schedule of factory work and evening classes. The volume also includes scattered diary entries for 1897 and 1898; they include some mention of her organizing work for a women's local of the garment workers' union, a local which she founded in association with residents at Lillian Wald's Nurses' Settlement. These two years are more fully covered, along with part of 1899, in succeeding appointment books and diaries (Volumes 3-7). The remaining volumes on the reel (8-16) are mostly diaries, covering 1900, part of February 1902, most of 1903-05, January-March 1906, and most of 1909. Volume 9 (1902) is incomplete, breaking off in mid-entry; it also includes an essay on "Religious Conformity." Volume 15 contains a few diary entries for October 1907, a few clippings and programs, and notes for speeches on trade unionism and woman suffrage (two in January 1908, the others undated). Reel 2 begins with two notebook diaries (Volumes 17 and 17.1) that run from May 24 to Sept. 9, 1910; they are mostly concerned with two strikes (one of Brooklyn jute workers) which O'Reilly was aiding on behalf of the New York Women's Trade Union League. A diary for 1911 follows, and a set of notes, in diary form, on a convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in June 1912. The remaining three diaries (Volumes 20-22) are for 1920, 1922, and 1923-24; the last, a printed volume, contains entries for both years, usually clearly distinguished. Stray leaves elsewhere in the collection suggest that O'Reilly kept diaries for 1913 and 1915 which no longer survive. The rest of Reel 2 consists of notebooks. These include a variety of material: notes on reading, paragraphs working out some of O'Reilly's thoughts on social questions, outline notes for lectures, and occasional mounted clippings. The topics include Vocational Education (Volume 23, c. 1914); Women, Eugenics, and Birth Control (Volume 24, c. 1916); "Theory of the Labor Movement" (Volumes 25 and 27), "Labor Movement and Life" (Volume 26), "Notes on Sweat Shops [and] Trade Unions" (unnumbered volume, c. 1897), and a

sheaf of notes on European and world history (unnumbered, c. 1925), drawn at least in part from H.G. Wells's Outline of History. As a general rule, blank pages in both diaries and notebooks have not been filmed, nor have the introductory tables and reference matter sometimes found in printed diaries. The original diaries and notebooks are in many cases fragile. For this edition, the negative of an earlier microfilm has been used, with some additions and corrections. Unlike the rest of the collection, it was filmed at a reduction ratio of 12, rather than 14, and without frame numbers.

Reel: 1; 2

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O'Reilly, Leonora.
General Correspondence.
1886-1909

Collection V: Leonora O'Reilly Papers; This reel and the four that follow contain the general correspondence of Leonora O'Reilly, comprising Series 4 of her papers. The correspondence begins in 1886, when she was sixteen, but letters for this and the next fifteen years are fairly sparse. They come mostly from a few special friends: John Baptiste Hubert, machinist, member of the Knights of Labor, close family friend and mentor (see letters of 1886-90); Edward King, New York labor leader, reformer, and Positivist (1887-89, 1894-95); "Marie Louise," Positivist and individualist anarchist (1888-89); and especially O'Reilly's longtime friend and benefactor, Louise S.W. Perkins of Concord, Massachusetts, who writes as early as 1888 and in nearly every year from 1892 until O'Reilly's death. Hubert's letters of 1886 indicate that it was he who brought O'Reilly into the Knights of Labor. King's letters reflect his role as one of her intellectual guides. The letters on this reel from Louise Perkins touch upon the financial support she arranged -- from herself, Lillian Wald, Josephine Shaw Lowell, and others -- that enabled O'Reilly to give up her factory job in 1897 and begin her broader work as labor reformer. Her new work was at first based at Miss Wald's Nurses' (Henry Street) Settlement. There are references to the experimental cooperative shirtwaist shop O'Reilly conducted there and to her organizing, with Lavinia Dock and others, a women's local of the United Garment Workers (1897); the papers include a personal letter from Wald in 1897. In letters of 1898-99 Perkins conveys her personal and financial support of O'Reilly's decision to give up the shop and enroll at Pratt Institute. The correspondence of 1902 has material about the founding of the Manhattan Trade School for Girls, with which O'Reilly was to be associated for the next seven years. (See letters from Sarah S. Ollesheimer, Virginia Potter, and especially Mary S. Woolman.) Meanwhile her circle of correspondents broadens. Beginning in 1899, there are occasional letters from working girls, at her shop or elsewhere. A new friend of 1900, Elizabeth H. Thomas, gives up settlement-house work in the East to become a loyal lieutenant in the Socialist party of Milwaukee, and over the next decade sends back reports of its increasingly successful political campaigns. The Women's Trade Union League first enters the correspondence in December 1903 in a letter from William English Walling. O'Reilly's notes on the back of the letter give clear expression to her concept of how the League should operate. (For other letters from Walling to O'Reilly, 1903-05, see the Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, Reel 66, frames 863-891.) There are letters in 1905-06 between O'Reilly and Gertrude Barnum, particularly about O'Reilly's temporary resignation from the League, and occasional letters in 1907-09 from Helen Marot, Melinda Scott, and others of the New York League, as well as two (1909) from Mabel Gillespie of Boston. Letters from Mary Dreier (1904-09) reflect both League affairs and personal friendship; a letter addressed to "Mother O'Reilly" (Jan. 16, 1908) records the beginning of Dreier's financial support of Leonora. There are several letters also from Katherine Dreier and two from Margaret Dreier (1903, 1905). Letters in 1908-09 from Arthur

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Brisbane of the New York Journal show his early assistance to O'Reilly's labor and League work. The correspondence for the last year on the reel, 1909, reflects O'Reilly's continuing interest in labor organization and in the Manhattan Trade School for Girls and the beginning of two new interests: woman suffrage and the cause of Negro rights. Her participation in the latter cause is seen in letters from William English Walling and Madeleine Z. Doty. See also her diary entry for May 31, 1909 (Reel 1, Volume 16), for a long account of the National Negro Conference she attended, and related material on Reel 11, frames 176-227. O'Reilly during this year is increasingly called upon as a public speaker, particularly by middle-class groups like the Consumers' League and the YWCA. Her sharp reactions to the unconsciously patronizing assumptions of middle-class reformers sometimes ruffled a few feathers (see, e.g., her correspondence in 1909 with Paul and Arthur Kellogg of the Survey), but her role as interpreter of labor's needs to middle-class audiences would remain a vital one. Besides correspondents already mentioned, the reel includes one or more letters from Annie Winsor Allen (1908), Victor Berger (1907), Grace Dodge (1904, 1908), Maud Nathan (1907), Elizabeth Robins, Anna Howard Shaw, and Mary Van Kleeck (all 1908). A letter from Josephine Shaw Lowell in 1902 comments on the anthracite coal strike and favors nationalizing the mines.

Reel: 4

O'Reilly, Leonora.
General Correspondence.
1910-1911

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Collection V: Leonora O'Reilly Papers; The volume of correspondence increases substantially in 1910, the first of the two years on this reel, and doubles again in 1911. These years mark the high point of O'Reilly's work for the New York Women's Trade Union League, of which she was now vice president. The letters also record her increasing participation in the suffrage movement, particularly in 1911, and the start of her active membership in the Socialist party, which continues for the next two years. Calls upon her to speak before labor and middle-class audiences continue to grow, with suffrage groups now added. O'Reilly's work for the WTUL in 1910 is only partially documented here, since most of it was local and did not require correspondence. There are, however, references to several of the strikes she aided: those of cordage (jute) workers in Brooklyn, cloak makers and corset workers in Manhattan, and the famous citywide strike of shirtwaist makers. The Triangle Fire of March 1911 leads to O'Reilly's appointment as head of the New York WTUL's Fire Committee. This involves her in testimony before legislative committees, field work for the state Factory Investigating Commission (see letters from Abram I. Elkus), and considerable correspondence with city and state agencies in which she relays complaints sent to the WTUL about fire and other safety violations in factories. The original complaints can be found on Reel 13; the correspondence here includes copies of O'Reilly's outgoing letters, thanks to stenographic help financed by Mary Ritter Beard and others. There are O'Reilly letters also about an offshoot of the fire work, the effort in 1911 to organize a WTUL committee in each of the city's assembly districts. Among WTUL correspondents, there are a number of letters from Melinda Scott, particularly in 1910 (one touches upon internal tensions in the New York League), and several in 1911 from Laura Elliot. Others are from Helen Marot, Mary Dreier, Margaret Dreier Robins (1910), Stella Franklin (1911), and Pauline Newman (1911). O'Reilly's suffrage correspondents include Mary Beard, Harriot Stanton Blatch, and Mary Ware Dennett (all in 1911). Louise Perkins continues her correspondence with O'Reilly during these two years. So does Arthur Brisbane, who aids the jute workers' strike and encourages O'Reilly to write articles for his New York Journal. His sister Alice Thursby also assists O'Reilly's work, particularly a summer "baby colony" on Long Island that O'Reilly organized in 1911 after the death of her adopted daughter, Alice. Letters from Suzanne Haskell (1910) keep her in touch with the Manhattan Trade School for Girls. There are a few routine letters from officers of the new National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Other correspondents, represented by one to three letters each, include: for 1910, Edward A. Filene, Mary W. Ovington, Bertha Rembaugh, Dr. Jane E. Robbins, Elizabeth Thomas, Alexander Trachtenberg, and Elizabeth Williams; and for 1911, John Haynes Holmes, James O.S. Huntington, Mary Boyle O'Reilly, Frances Perkins, Dr. George M. Price, Lina Guthertz Straus, and Louise Waterman Wise.

Reel: 5

O'Reilly, Leonora.
General Correspondence.
1912-1913

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Collection V: Leonora O'Reilly Papers; Although O'Reilly remained active in the Women's Trade Union League during these two years, her correspondence indicates that she devoted almost as much time to the suffrage movement. She viewed the two at this point as interdependent, and much of her suffrage work of 1912-13 was labor-oriented. She had organized in 1911 the Wage Earners' Suffrage League, affiliating it at first with the Woman Suffrage Party of New York City. That party in January 1912 appoints her the chairman of its Labor Committee. By the end of the year, however, she has transferred her suffrage league's affiliation to the New York WTUL. Meanwhile, as her correspondence records, she testifies before the House Judiciary Committee in Washington and helps line up speakers for a special "suffrage week" at Hammerstein's vaudeville theater in New York. She organizes the labor contingents for the city's spring suffrage parades in both 1912 and 1913. In the fall of 1913 she persuades the Woman Suffrage Party to hire a working woman, Margaret Hinchey, as speaker. The reel includes several letters from Hinchey, one (December 1913) giving her impressions of a national suffrage convention. O'Reilly's suffrage correspondents on this reel include Mary Beard (1912), Harriet Stanton Blatch (1912), Mary Ware Dennett, Mary G. Hay (1913), Harriet B. Laidlaw, and Harriet May Mills (1913), with single letters in 1913 from Carrie Chapman Catt, Alice Paul, and Anna Howard Shaw. In the WTUL, an assignment as national organizer takes O'Reilly to Kansas City early in 1912 for a month or more, and then to Pittsburgh (see correspondence with Margaret Dreier Robins, Stella Franklin, and Agnes Johnson, January-March). That summer she attends a convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in Toronto. Mary Dreier's long convalescence from kidney trouble in the first part of 1913 makes O'Reilly acting president of the New York WTUL, but her papers provide little documentation of her League activities of this year. A few brief references to the white goods workers' strike indicate that both she and a visiting friend from Kansas City, Peake Faxon, were arrested for picketing. O'Reilly continues to receive regular letters from Dreier, Margaret Dreier Robins, and Stella Franklin, national secretary of the WTUL and co-editor of *Life and Labor*. One Robins letter (September 1912) describes her current League and suffrage work; one from Dreier (March 1913) comments on the resignation of Helen Marot as secretary of the New York WTUL; a letter from Pauline Newman (July 1912) concerns her work with striking corset workers at Kalamazoo, Michigan. Other WTUL correspondents of these years include Helen Marot (one letter in 1913), Rose Schneiderman, and Melinda Scott. Three letters in 1912 from Dora W. Davis describe the New York League's work in the 17th Assembly District. Old friends of O'Reilly represented by letters on this reel include Arthur Brisbane and his stepmother, Redelia Brisbane, Margaret Finn, an early state factory inspector in New York, Harriette Hifton, Louise Perkins, Elizabeth Robins, and, in single letters, Annie Winsor Allen and Grace Dodge (both 1912). Another old friend, Mary Ryshpan Cohen, wife of a

young philosophy professor, Morris R. Cohen, expresses warm appreciation for O'Reilly's help when hospital bills left them short of funds (Sept. 7, 1913). There are also letters from a recent Kansas City friend, Peake Faxon, a WTUL ally, and her husband Henry, and from a new friend in Rochester, Laura Griesheimer, a labor and suffrage sympathizer who forms a strong attachment to O'Reilly. Two letters from Katherine Dreier in 1912 reflect her participation in the suffrage movement. A letter from Mary W. Ovington (January 1912) appoints O'Reilly to the Advisory Committee of the NAACP.

Reel: 6

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O'Reilly, Leonora.
General Correspondence.
1914-1919

Collection V: Leonora O'Reilly Papers; Illness in early 1914, presumably heart trouble, forces O'Reilly to take six months' leave from the Women's Trade Union League and from speaking engagements. Her health and strength thereafter seem never fully to recover. She is further preoccupied during the fall and winter of 1917-18 by caring for a member of the O'Reilly household, Victor Drury, during his final illness. The curtailment of her activities during the six years covered by this reel is reflected in the reduced volume of correspondence and its increasingly personal nature. The correspondence also records a shift of O'Reilly's interests. For reasons that she does not wholly make clear, she resigns from the WTUL in September 1915 (see her interchange with Mary Dreier, Aug. 31 and Sept. 6, and a letter from Alice Bean, Oct. 2). She does, however, keep in touch with League friends and contributes articles to *Life and Labor*, especially during 1919 (see correspondence with Sarah Cory Rippey). Her suffrage activity wanes, although she takes some part in the New York state referendum campaigns of 1915 and 1917. In March 1917 she resigns from the New York City Woman Suffrage Party. Her appointment in October 1915 to the Advisory Board on Vocational Education of the New York City Board of Education results in considerable correspondence (see also related material on Reel 10, frames 794-805) and enhances her interest in that field; it leads also to her support of a fledgling city teachers' union (1916-17). The cause of Irish independence enlists her support, beginning in 1918. But her deepest concern, at least during 1915-16, is a new one: the peace movement. That concern begins in 1915 and intensifies during 1916. It takes her to Holland in April 1915 as a delegate from the WTUL to the International Congress of Women at The Hague, presided over by Jane Addams. The experience meant much to O'Reilly, as seen in her letters to her mother on Reel 3. In 1916 she has some dealings with a group of German and Irish Americans called the Friends of Peace and attends two meetings of the Woman's Peace Party. For further evidence of the depth of O'Reilly's interest, see the extensive materials on these and other aspects of the peace movement that she retained in her papers (Reel 11, frames 256-685). On suffrage matters, letters from Jeannette Rankin (Jan. 27, 1914) and others refer to the participation of the New York laundry worker Margaret Hinchey in a suffrage campaign in Montana. Hinchey also aids the successful campaign in New York in 1917; O'Reilly tries unsuccessfully to have local leaders get up a "purse" for Hinchey in gratitude. (The reel includes two Hinchey letters in 1918.) O'Reilly in June 1914 turns down an invitation from Alice Paul to join the advisory council of the Congressional Union. There are a number of letters, 1914-17, from the suffrage leader Mary Garrett Hay. Among O'Reilly's WTUL friends, there are letters each year from Mary Dreier and, in 1914-16, from Margaret Dreier Robins and Stella Franklin. A long letter from Robins (July 19, 1914) describes her plan to have the League's executive board meet in Philadelphia during the AF of L convention there to "force upon their attention that there is a woman's cause" and to publicize working women's support for

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suffrage. Mary Dreier (July 30, 1914) voices her concern over the AF of L's opposition to a state minimum wage law in New York, and in September 1916 gives her reasons for supporting the Republican presidential candidate, Charles Evans Hughes. There are references to the fiscal crisis of 1915 in the management of the League's monthly, *Life and Labor*. The resolution of that crisis displaces Stella Franklin, who, considerably embittered, travels to England with the aid of a loan from O'Reilly. Letters in 1917-18 from Frieda S. Miller and Florence Sanville concern the Philadelphia WTUL. Other WTUL correspondents include Alice Henry (1914-15), Pauline Newman (1916, 1919), and, in single letters, Agnes Nestor (1914), Rose Schneiderman (1916), and Melinda Scott (1919). Among personal friends, O'Reilly continues to hear regularly from Louise Perkins, Arthur Brisbane, and Harriette Hifton (who in 1915 marries Edward King) and occasionally from Laura Griesheimer (1915) and Mary Wolfe (1918-19). There are frequent letters from a new friend of 1915 who also becomes warmly attached to O'Reilly, Agnes O'Brien, a Kansas City settlement worker. Equally admiring but more detached are other Kansas City friends with letters on this reel: Henry and Peake Faxon, Dante Barton, and Frank P. Walsh (whose aid O'Reilly enlists in the New York suffrage campaign of 1915). There are several letters (1915-16) from an older friend, Margaret Finn. The Chicago labor leader John Fitzpatrick writes in 1918 of his proposed independent labor party. Other correspondents, represented by single letters, are Annie Winsor Allen, Jessie Ashley, Maud Nathan, and Harriet Taylor Upton (all 1914).

Reel: 7

O'Reilly, Leonora.

General Correspondence.

1920-1927 and undated

Collection V: Leonora O'Reilly Papers; This final reel of Leonora O'Reilly's correspondence begins with a fairly large group of letters for the year 1920. For the remaining years of her life, 1921-27, only scattered letters survive. The reel ends with a section of undated letters. The topic that bulks largest in the 1920 correspondence is O'Reilly's assistance to Mrs. Parvatibai Athavale, a widow who had come from India to America to learn English and to enlist support for two enterprises in Poona directed by her brother-in-law, Professor D.K. Karve: the Hindu Widows' Home Association and the Indian Women's University. Earnest but impractical, Mrs. Athavale soon after her arrival somehow met O'Reilly, who in November 1919 took her into her Brooklyn home and, in exchange for household assistance, gave her lessons in English and helped find audiences for her message. The reel includes correspondence with Professor Karve and, after Mrs. Athavale's return to India in 1921, several letters from her and her son and daughter-in-law. (See also related material on Reel 3, frames 168-201, and Reel 10, frames 901-995.) The 1920 correspondence also reflects O'Reilly's involvement in the cause of Irish independence, including a trip to Washington to join in picketing the British embassy. There are a few references to the affairs of the WTUL in letters from Mary Dreier, Alice Henry, Pauline Newman, Emma Steghagen, and Maud Swartz. Margaret Dreier Robins (May 30, 1920) recalls that she first learned of trade unionism from O'Reilly and describes the weak financial state of the International Congress of Working Women, to which she had advanced "several thousand dollars." Other correspondents of 1920 include O'Reilly's old friends Arthur Brisbane, Katherine Dreier, Laura Griesheimer, Harriette Hifton King, Agnes O'Brien, and Louise Perkins, with one or two letters each from John Fitzpatrick, Father James O.S. Huntington, Harriet Laidlaw, Helen Marot, and Frank P. Walsh. The scattered letters of 1921-27 are mostly from old friends -- Brisbane, Mary Dreier, King, Perkins, Robins -- with several also from Mary Ryshpan Cohen and Pauline Newman. The undated letters that conclude the reel are arranged alphabetically by author. The two largest groups are from Louise Perkins (some 65 letters, cards, or fragments dating from various phases of their long acquaintance) and from a young suitor, George McGregor (25 letters, c. 1902-07 by internal evidence). The undated correspondence also includes 20 or more letters from Mary Dreier (some evidently before 1910) and small groups from the immigrant author Rose Cohen ("Rahel"), Katherine Dreier (with some mention of her participation in the WTUL), Bertha Eger, Laura Griesheimer, Pauline Newman, Alice Thursby, and Celia Frances Walsh (daughter of Frank P. Walsh). There are single letters from Margaret Hinchey, Edward King, and Melinda Scott.

Reel: 8

Women's Trade Union League and Its Leaders Author Index

O'Reilly, Leonora.

Organizational and Topical Material -- Labor Organizations through Strikes.

Collection V: Leonora O'Reilly Papers; This next portion of Series 6 begins with fairly routine printed matter issued by or pertaining to a variety of labor organizations (frames 1-139): national federations, New York state and city federations, and national and local unions of particular trades. Present here are scattered constitutions, proceedings, pamphlets, and the like, evidently gathered by O'Reilly. (As in other parts of the series, only title pages of constitutions and other pamphlet material have been filmed unless the contents have special interest or have been annotated by O'Reilly.) O'Reilly's presence as a speaker at the 1910 convention of the Workingmen's Federation of the State of New York is noted in its proceedings. The proceedings of several sessions of the Central Federated Union of Greater New York in 1909-10 are here in news-sheet form. The subgroup on local unions includes a magazine article by Dorothy Richardson (1904) giving details about women active as trade unionists in Chicago before the formation of the WTUL. A section on the National Negro Committee and its successor, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (frames 176-227), includes mimeographed minutes of the Committee's meetings, 1909-10, which record O'Reilly's membership, and printed matter of the NAACP, 1910-13, in which she is listed as a member of the General or Advisory Committee. A brief section on the New York State Factory Investigating Commission (frames 245-255) contains her notes on its meeting of Nov. 10, 1911. The extensive material in the next section, on the peace movement (frames 256-685), reflects the intensity of O'Reilly's interest in this cause during the two years prior to America's entry into World War I. The section begins with a collection of pamphlets and other printed matter (frames 256-387) dating mostly from 1907 to the early months of 1915. It continues with material on the International Congress of Women (frames 388-616) which met at The Hague, Holland, in April 1915 to seek a mediated end to the war; O'Reilly attended as a delegate of the National Women's Trade Union League. The material is arranged in four subgroups: official working papers of the Congress; O'Reilly's personal papers, including a bon voyage letter signed by students and teachers at the Manhattan Trade School for Girls and diary-style notes she kept on shipboard and at the Congress; a brief group of newspaper and magazine articles; and a section on O'Reilly's report of the Congress to the 1915 convention of the National WTUL. This last includes preliminary notes; a stenographic transcript of the report as delivered, its rambling quality suggesting a state of near exhaustion; a condensed and rewritten typescript; and the final printed version from the convention proceedings. The next group of material (frames 617-673) contains clippings and other items on various peace-related organizations and projects during the period from May 1915 to the summer of 1917, including the Woman's Peace Party, the Conference of Oppressed or Dependent Nationalities, and the American Conference for Democracy and Terms of Peace; O'Reilly was a participant in the last. A small group of undated items concludes the section. A section on the Socialist party (frames 700-848) contains mostly miscellaneous items. A general

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group of leaflets and other printed matter includes half a dozen pertaining to the role of women in the party, one by Eugene Debs, another by May Wood Simons. Partially obscured by uneven darkening of the paper is a notebook of newspaper clippings on the Milwaukee Socialist party, May-October 1905, compiled by Elizabeth H. Thomas. A section on the Social Reform Club of New York City (frames 849-944) supplies some documentation for the early years of this attempt by middle-class reformers to work in concert with leaders of labor. Included are several printed items: two early constitutions (1894?-95), an announcement of a series of women's conferences, and the Annual Report for 1897. There is also a set of MS. minutes, December 1897 - June 1898, kept by O'Reilly as secretary of a committee seeking to draw up a state employers' liability law. (Darkening of the paper around the edges has reduced legibility.) The final section on this reel (frames 945-1203) contains material on particular strikes, arranged in chronological sequence. Some are represented by only a few clippings or a handbill. Others, in which O'Reilly participated on behalf of the WTUL, include hand-written notes by her and occasional drafts of trade agreements. The most extensive material is on the shirtwaist makers' strikes in New York City and Philadelphia (1909-10), the jute workers' strike in Brooklyn (1910), and the white goods workers' strike in New York (1913). For additional material on the jute workers' strike and a corset workers' strike of 1910, see O'Reilly's two notebook diaries at the start of Reel 2.

Reel: 11

O'Reilly, Leonora.

Organizational and Topical Material -- Suffrage, Women's Trade Union League.

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Collection V: Leonora O'Reilly Papers; Two topics, the suffrage movement and the Women's Trade Union League, make up this portion of Series 6. The main part of the suffrage section (frames 1-161) is arranged chronologically. It begins with a small group of programs and handbills, 1907-11, mostly for meetings at which O'Reilly spoke. Then follows a group of items pertaining to her Wage Earners' Suffrage League, 1911-12: her notes recording its activities, a few clippings and handbills, and a set of printed leaflets in which Rose Schneiderman, Clara Lemlich, Melinda Scott, Margaret Hinchey, and other working women reply cogently to standard antisuffrage arguments. The next group of items, on New York and Ohio suffrage activities of 1912-15, is more miscellaneous but includes a folder announcing the program of "suffrage week" at Hammerstein's Victoria vaudeville theater in New York; O'Reilly and her Wage Earners' League were in charge of one day's program. Then comes a group of records of the New York WTUL's Suffrage Committee during the campaign year of 1915, including typed minutes of its meeting of Sept. 29 and plans for the Labor Rally it co-sponsored with the Woman Suffrage Party. The remainder of the suffrage section (frames 162-334) contains general pamphlets, leaflets, and other printed matter, arranged by the issuing organizations; a group of antisuffrage pamphlets; and a group of suffrage songs and verses. The material pertaining to the Women's Trade Union League falls into three segments: on the National League, on the New York League, and on other local branches. The segment on the National League (frames 335-641) begins with a small group of constitutions (1903-11). All other items are in chronological sequence, ranging from 1905 to 1918. Those of the early years throw some light on the League's tentative national program before it settled into the pattern of biennial conventions. The initial item is a printed announcement of the "First National Conference," held in New York in March 1905, at which Samuel Gompers, Jane Addams, Mary McDowell, and Mary Kenney O'Sullivan spoke. (See Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, Reel 1, frame 458, and Reel 8, frames 258-266, for a newspaper report of the conference and the text of O'Sullivan's speech.) In 1907 and 1908 the NWTUL held Interstate Conferences simultaneously in New York, Chicago, and Boston. Present here are Mary McDowell's account of the 1907 conferences, written for the American Federationist; a printed program of the Chicago conference in 1908; and stenographic proceedings of the New York one, together with a considerably abridged printed version in pamphlet form. NWTUL material for later years is mostly routine: scattered minutes of executive board meetings, form letters to board members, occasional typed resolutions and other papers pertaining to national conventions, and miscellaneous printed matter. Of greater interest are a full-page account of the League's convention of 1909 from the New York Call and various items pertaining to O'Reilly. These include the notes she kept during her organizing mission in Kansas City (February-March 1912), her expense accounts for this and a later assignment of that year, typed reports of the Life and Labor Committee, of which she was chairman

(June 1915), and the printed report (1918) of the Committee on Social and Industrial Reconstruction, of which she was a member. Also of interest are typed minutes and reports (1913-14) of the Committee on Training Women Organizers, headed by Mary Anderson, which brought into being the League's National Training School. The material in the next segment, on the New York Women's Trade Union League (frames 642-802), is scattered but sometimes useful. It begins with typed minutes of the executive committee meeting of Feb. 24, 1905, and a newspaper account of the League in May 1905, and continues through 1919. Included are notices and other mailings to members, announcements and newspaper reports of public programs (among them two editorial boosts by Arthur Brisbane in the New York Journal and a long report in the Call of a benefit debate between Anna Howard Shaw and Charlotte Perkins Gilman on the economic status of married women), and miscellaneous printed matter. Material by O'Reilly includes notes on her speaking and other activities in the spring of 1909 and notes for her report to the League on the 1910 convention of the Workingmen's Federation of the State of New York. A subgroup within the chronological sequence (frames 742-767) concerns the New York WTUL's District Committees of 1911-13, organized within the city's assembly districts, originally to work for better fire protection. (For further reports of one such committee, see the letters of Dora W. Davis on Reel 6.) For other work of the New York WTUL, see the records of its Suffrage Committee earlier on this reel (frames 132-161) and the material on its Fire Committee on Reel 13. A small segment of printed and duplicated items from other League branches (frames 803-837) completes the reel. The largest number, including a mimeographed report for 1911-12, come from the Kansas City branch, about which little other documentation survives.

Reel: 12

Women's Trade Union League and Its Leaders Author Index

O'Reilly, Leonora.

Organizational and Topical Material -- Women's Trade Union League and the Triangle Fire; Working Girls' and Working Women's Societies. Collection V: Leonora O'Reilly Papers; The final reel of the O'Reilly Papers completes Series 6, Organizational and Topical Material. The bulk of the reel concerns the response of the Women's Trade Union League to the disastrous fire of March 1911 in the Triangle Waist Company factory in New York City, in which 146 young women workers lost their lives. The material is arranged in six groups. The first (frames 1-34) is a small set of reports about victims and survivors of the fire, apparently based on interviews by settlement workers. Next (frames 35-434) comes a large collection of reports of fire and other hazards in New York factories, sent in by employees in response to a questionnaire circulated by the New York WTUL and reprinted in the New York Journal and elsewhere. Some 300 replies are here, mostly on newspaper blanks, some in letter form; all but a few have been numbered, in two sequences. Lists and tabulations based on the reports follow (frames 435-482), as does a group of additional letters reporting hazards (frames 483-630). The next group (frames 631-645) records some of the steps taken by the WTUL in response to these findings, mostly through the New York League's Fire Committee (the "Committee of Five"), under Leonora O'Reilly's direction, but partly also through the National League's Fire Committee, which she also headed. Typed and handwritten notes by O'Reilly and two printed handbills comprise this group; there is considerable material also in O'Reilly's correspondence for 1911 on Reel 5. The final group (frames 646-684) contains miscellaneous printed matter. The reel ends with a section on Working Girls' and Working Women's Societies (frames 685-723), arranged chronologically and made up largely of printed matter. The first item concerns the Working Women's Society of the 1880's, in which Louise Perkins and Leonora O'Reilly first worked together. Several items of the 1890's pertain to the network of working girls' clubs organized under the leadership of Grace Dodge in New York and elsewhere. The program of a convention of such clubs held in Boston in 1894 lists O'Reilly as a speaker. She spoke also at a convention of kindred organizations, the National League of Women Workers, in 1901; the introductory portion of its printed proceedings and the text of O'Reilly's address are filmed here. The final item pertains to a later working Women's Protective Union.

Reel: 13

O'Reilly, Leonora.

Speeches and Writings.

1889-1925

Collection V: Leonora O'Reilly Papers; This reel contains the first and larger portion of Series 5 of the Leonora O'Reilly Papers, material pertaining to her speeches and writings. The items here are those that were or could be dated; they are arranged chronologically. Undated items are on the reel that follows. The principal types of material in the series are O'Reilly's notes and outlines for her speeches, along with occasional drafts; newspaper interviews and reports of her speeches; programs and announcements of occasions at which she spoke; drafts or manuscripts of articles; and clippings of published works, including occasional letters to the editor. Many of O'Reilly's notes for speeches are mere frameworks -- an outline, with key facts or statistics written out, and sometimes also important sentences or messages. These tend to be in her sharply pointed, aphoristic style. Occasional speeches are more fully developed. One, a 1913 address to a suffrage club in Rochester, New York, exists as she gave it, taken down by a stenographer. The most frequent topics of the speeches and writings are the conditions faced by working women, trade unions and the need for organization, and working women's need for the ballot. Other topics turn up occasionally: vocational education, the peace movement (1915-16), and, on one occasion in 1918, the cause of Ireland. There are drafts of some of O'Reilly's stories and homilies for Life and Labor and notes or statements for several appearances before the New York legislature. The earliest item on the reel is a newspaper report of a meeting in 1889 (on tenement-house children) at which O'Reilly was one of the speakers. Two other items indicate that she early gained access to the public press: a syndicated newspaper article of 1896 and a piece in the New York Journal in 1898. Other early items include two literary exercises of 1896, evidently written under the tutelage of her middle-class friend Annie W. Winsor; her graduation thesis at Pratt Institute, "Has Sewing a Right to Be Termed Manual Training?" (1900); and a critical review of Dorothy Richardson's depiction of a working girl's life, *The Long Day* (1905), a critique which O'Reilly had hoped the New York Journal would publish. Material in the series is especially voluminous for the years 1911-13. It falls off thereafter as illness curtails her speaking and other activities. Some additional notes for speeches or lectures are to be found in O'Reilly's diaries and notebooks; see especially Volume 15 on Reel 1 and Volumes 25 and 26 on Reel 2.

Reel: 9

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O'Reilly, Leonora.

Speeches and Writings, undated; Organizational and Topical Material -- Asacog House through Labor Legislation for Women.

Collection V: Leonora O'Reilly Papers; The first segment of this reel, through frame 478, consists of the undated portion of Series 5, on O'Reilly's speeches and writings. The material is similar in character to that on Reel 9. Outlines or skeletal notes for speeches predominate, many in typed form. The items in this section are arranged alphabetically by title or subject. Two may date back to the 1890's: a handwritten speech or essay, "How Can Working Girls Clubs Co-operate with Trade Unions?" and "Talks on Books," given before a working girls' group, the Irene Club. Another address, "Loyalty among Working Women," strikes a strong note of sister-hood. There is a brief article or speech on the "Negro Question" and one giving "The Story of the Manhattan Trade School for Girls." At frame 479 begins the final division of the O'Reilly Papers, Series 6: Organizational and Topical Material. Material in this series is grouped under the names of specific organizations or under subject headings, both within a single alphabetical sequence. Within each group (or, in some cases, within subgroups) items are arranged chronologically. Some groups are largely or wholly made up of relatively routine printed matter. Brief or unusual items, or those with marginal notes by O'Reilly, have been microfilmed in full. In other cases only the first page or title page has been filmed, with a typed target above or below the page to note the omission of the rest. Some printed matter provides significant documentation for activities in which O'Reilly was involved. This is true, for example, of the first group in the series (frames 480-515), on Asacog House, the Brooklyn settlement of which she was for a time head resident. Its printed Year-Book for 1899-1900 includes a statement by her. (For a more informal, personal account, see her undated talk on Asacog House in the earlier portion of this reel, frames 225-229.) Similarly with several subgroups under the general heading of Education. The first, on Industrial and Vocational Education (frames 597-649), includes a printed report of O'Reilly's testimony, as a representative of the National WTUL, before the federal Commission on Vocational Education (1914). The second (frames 650-785), on the Manhattan Trade School for Girls, contains a number of printed leaflets, annual reports, and newspaper feature articles pertaining to this institution during the period of O'Reilly's association with it. (For a good account by O'Reilly of the purpose and procedures of the school, see Reel 1, Volume 12, O'Reilly Diary for Nov. 18, 1904 - Mar. 3, 1905, letter inserted at the end.) A briefer subgroup (frames 794-805) contains O'Reilly's handwritten notes as secretary of a meeting of the Advisory Board on Vocational Education of the New York City Board of Education (1915). A group on Civil Service Reform (frames 560-596) reflects the strong interest in this topic, during the first few years of the 20th century, of O'Reilly's Massachusetts friend Louise Perkins. It includes a reprint of O'Reilly's own paper, "Women's Opportunities in the Civil Service," read before the National Society of Women Workers (1901). A section on the Humanity Society (frames 814-884) consists mostly of printed announcements of this Positivist group's annual Festival of Humanity meetings on New Year's Day (1908-25), which

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featured tributes to benefactors of humanity who had died during the preceding year. Included are notes by O'Reilly. Under India, two subgroups (frames 901-995) contain considerable printed matter on the work of the two organizations for which O'Reilly's protégée of 1919-21, Parvatibai Athavale, was seeking American aid: the Hindu Widows' Home Association and the Indian Women's University. The last group on the reel, Labor Legislation for Women (frames 1039-1079), includes a pamphlet published by the Chicago WTUL, *The Eight Hour Fight in Illinois* (1909), describing its successful campaign for a shorter-hour law for women, and two leaflets published in the early 1920's by the Women's Joint Legislative Conference of New York State (a combined effort of the WTUL, Consumers' League, YWCA, and League of Women Voters) in support of pending eight-hour and minimum-wage bills for women.

Reel: 10

O'Sullivan, Mary Kenney.

Mary Kenney O'Sullivan Autobiography; Boston Women's Trade Union League Collections; Women's Trade Union League of Chicago.
Collection VIII: Smaller collections from Schlesinger Library and University of Illinois at Chicago Circle.

Records of the New York Women's Trade Union League.

Correspondence.

1908-1919

Collection IV: Records of the New York Women's Trade Union League; This first reel of the New York Women's Trade Union League correspondence begins with a small group of scattered letters and other items dating from the years 1908-1918 (frames 1-52). Included are single letters from Agnes Nestor, Leonora O'Reilly, Ethel M. Smith, and Maud Younger (who reports passage of an eight-hour law for women in California in 1911). There are copies of outgoing letters by Helen Marot, Ida Rauh, and Alice Bean. The balance of the reel (frames 53-838) consists of office files for the year 1919. These include occasional letters to or by Rose Schneiderman, the president of the New York WTUL, but most of the correspondence is by the League's secretary, Maud Swartz, and much of it is routine in nature. Among the topics touched upon are League membership, fund-raising, and state and national legislation. There is material on the Women's Joint Legislative Conference of New York State, chaired by Mary Dreier, in which the New York WTUL participated, including a copy of its printed report, *The Story of a Legislative Fight*; on a Congressional threat to discontinue the federal Labor Department's Women in Industry Service (reported in letters by Mary Anderson and Ethel M. Smith); and on the new American Labor party, of which Swartz was an enthusiastic member. There are periodic letters to Swartz from the League's national secretary, Emma Steghagen, and three telegrams from Margaret Dreier Robins, the national president. Other correspondents of 1919 include Pauline Newman, Mary Van Kleeck, and, in single letters, the author Mary Austin (a League supporter), Margaret Bondfield, Mary Dreier, Samuel Gompers, Belle Moskowitz, Agnes Nestor, Cornelia Bryce Pinchot, and Lillian Wald.

Reel: 6

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Records of the New York Women's Trade Union League.

Correspondence.

January 1920 - May 1921

Collection IV: Records of the New York Women's Trade Union League; The bulk of the correspondence on this reel is by Maud Swartz as secretary of the New York WTUL, but there are an increasing number of letters to and from the president, Rose Schneiderman. Topics include the usual matters of League memberships and finances, plans for public meetings, and legislation. The chief current legislative goals are state eight-hour and minimum-wage bills, strongly urged by the Women's Joint Legislative Conference, and, at the national level, support of the Women's Bureau and its director, Mary Anderson. Other subjects are labor education, particularly the planning of the Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers; and the founding, with WTUL participation, of the state Labor party, its merger into the national Farmer-Labor party, and its campaign of 1920, with Rose Schneiderman as its candidate for U.S. Senator. There is correspondence about a conference of Eastern locals of the WTUL, called by the New York branch (June 1920); about a Working Women's Conference at Albany (October 1920) which leads to the establishment there in 1921 of a WTUL committee headed by Hilda Svenson Boyle; about a research program in labor conditions undertaken by the New York WTUL; and, at the national level, about a committee (suggested by the New York WTUL) to consider the League's condition and future prospects. WTUL correspondents on the reel include Emma Steghagen, Alice Henry, and (on a few occasions) Margaret Dreier Robins of the National WTUL, along with Hilda Boyle, Mabel Gillespie, Frieda S. Miller, Agnes Nestor, Ethel M. Smith, and Anna Weinstock; there are single letters also from Elisabeth Christman, Mollie Dowd, and Leonora O'Reilly. Other correspondents include Mary Anderson, Katherine S. Dreier, Harriet B. Laidlaw, Mary McDowell, Nelle Swartz, M. Carey Thomas, and Mary Van Kleeck, with single letters from Mary W. Dewson, Congressman Fiorello La Guardia, and Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson.

Reel: 7

Records of the New York Women's Trade Union League.

Correspondence.

June 1921 - August 1922

Collection IV: Records of the New York Women's Trade Union League; There is some correspondence of Maud Swartz on the early part of this reel, but very little thereafter, as other duties take her away from the secretaryship of the New York WTUL -- a trip to Europe in the fall of 1921 to attend the congress of the International Federation of Working Women; appointment in May 1922 as director of the New York League's new advisory service to help women file claims under the state workmen's compensation law (see its correspondence on Reels 17-18); and election in June as the League's new national president. (The last part of the reel includes a few carbons of Swartz's letters as president-elect.) Since the New York League did not acquire a new secretary until October 1922, the bulk of the correspondence on this reel is by the president, Rose Schneiderman. It includes lengthy letters to Maud Swartz during her sojourn abroad, though not Swartz's replies. Topics include: labor education (a few letters about Brookwood labor college, a number about the Bryn Mawr Summer School); fund-raising, especially for the League's new clubhouse; and a few references to state legislation, although this is now mostly left to the Women's Joint Legislative Conference. Affairs of the National WTUL bulk more largely on this reel than in previous ones: support of the cause of disarmament at the time of President Harding's Washington Conference of 1921; defense of protective legislation for women against the National Woman's Party's newly proposed Equal Rights Amendment; plans for the League's convention of 1922 and for a retirement gift to Margaret Dreier Robins; and discussion of new officers to succeed Robins and Emma Steghagen. Ethel M. Smith, the national legislative representative, sends periodic reports on bills before Congress. Occasional letters touch upon affairs of other local Leagues, particularly a controversy within the Philadelphia League. WTUL correspondents on this reel include Margaret Dreier Robins, Elisabeth Christman (the new national secretary), Alice Henry, Agnes Nestor, and Pauline Newman, with single letters from Mary Dreier and Julia S. O'Connor. Other correspondents (mostly represented by single letters) include: Mary Anderson, Margaret Bondfield, Nancy Cook, John A. Fitch, Freda Kirchwey, Kate Manicom, Harriet May Mills, Rose Pesotta, Nelle Swartz, and M. Carey Thomas.

Reel: 8

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Records of the New York Women's Trade Union League.

Correspondence.

September 1922 - March 1923

Collection IV: Records of the New York Women's Trade Union League; With Maud Swartz, the New York League's former secretary and currently the head of its women's compensation service, now president of the National WTUL, it was natural for her to conduct the National's business from her New York office. Thus a considerable part of the correspondence on this reel is actually of the National rather than the New York WTUL -- long and frequent interchanges between Swartz and Elisabeth Christman, the national secretary (located in Chicago), and letters to or from other WTUL officers, national or local. National affairs touched upon in the correspondence include opposition to the Equal Rights Amendment, fund-raising and finances, administrative difficulties in the NWTUL training school and a shortage of students, and internal problems in the Philadelphia and Boston Leagues. The New York WTUL is represented by correspondence of Rose Schneiderman, president, and Mabel Leslie, secretary. The chief topics are a fund-raising bazaar and the opening of the League's new clubhouse on Lexington Avenue. Several letters in late September and October 1922 concern a disagreement between the League and its former member Harriot Stanton Blatch over the issue of protective legislation for women. Occasional letters concern the Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers and affairs of the International Federation of Working Women. Additional WTUL correspondents on the reel include Mollie Dowd, Alice Henry, Matilda Lindsay, Agnes Nestor, Frieda S. Miller (one letter), Pauline Newman, Margaret Dreier Robins (one letter), Miriam G. Shepherd, and Ethel M. Smith. Other correspondents include Mary Anderson, Lucy Carner of the YWCA, and, in single letters, Nancy Cook, Mary W. Dewson, Samuel Gompers, John Haynes Holmes, Freda Kirchwey, Cornelia Bryce Pinchot, Mary K. Simkhovitch, and Upton Sinclair.

Reel: 9

Records of the New York Women's Trade Union League.

Correspondence.

April - December 1923

Collection IV: Records of the New York Women's Trade Union League; Correspondence of Maud Swartz as president of the National WTUL continues on this reel, although relatively few copies of her outgoing letters are present. There are long and frequent letters to her from Elisabeth Christman and a number from Alice Henry, editor of Life and Labor Bulletin and head of the League training school, and from Ethel M. Smith, legislative representative in Washington. Topics include: fund-raising and budget matters; continuing concern about the training school and its enrollment, and about the state of the Boston and Philadelphia Leagues; the defense of protective legislation against the Woman's Party and other proponents of federal and state "equal rights" measures (with the support, in November, of Samuel Gompers of the AF of L); a League-sponsored conference to discuss the impact of the Supreme Court's decision against state minimum-wage laws; support of the current outlawry of war movement; and affairs of the International Federation of Working Women. At the local level, there is some correspondence of Rose Schneiderman and a larger quantity by Mabel Leslie, the New York League's secretary. A number of letters concern the Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers (some from its director, Hilda W. Smith). A few touch briefly upon the New York League's strike support of this year. Additional correspondents on the reel include Mary Anderson, Irene Osgood Andrews, and, in single letters, Roger Baldwin, Margaret Bondfield, Florence Kelley, and Melinda Scott.

Reel: 10

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Records of the New York Women's Trade Union League.

Correspondence.

January - June 1924

Collection IV: Records of the New York Women's Trade Union League; A considerable portion of the correspondence on this reel, as on the previous two, is of Maud Swartz as national president of the WTUL. Incoming letters are present -- particularly from Elisabeth Christman, Ethel M. Smith, and Matilda Lindsay, the League's national organizer -- but almost no copies of Swartz's replies. Topics of the letters include plans for the League's 1924 national convention, with some discussion of a change of president; conferences between League representatives and Samuel Gompers and his executive council about an AF of L proposal to take over the work of organizing women workers (see also Reel 16, frames 1108-09); vigilant opposition to the Woman's Party's proposed Equal Rights Amendment and to similar moves at the state level; continued weakness in the Philadelphia and Boston Leagues; and, more briefly, the National WTUL training school and a national Committee on Cooperation of Local Leagues. The New York WTUL is represented by correspondence of Rose Schneiderman, president, and Mabel Leslie, secretary. (Some letters to and from Schneiderman are missing.) Concern with state legislation is more evident on this reel than on the last two; in addition to its support of the Joint Legislative Conference, the League organizes a state committee, based in Albany, for this purpose. Other topics include the League's Naturalization Committee and a drive to organize hand laundry workers (mostly black). Eleanor Roosevelt, a member since December 1922, plays an increasingly active role in the League. As before, there is a fair amount of correspondence about the Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers and about other labor education matters. WTUL correspondents on the reel include Alice Henry, Agnes Nestor, Margaret Dreier Robins (two minor letters), Miriam G. Shepherd, Gladys Boone of Philadelphia, and Pearl Katz of Boston. Other correspondents include Samuel Gompers, A.J. Muste, Mary Van Kleeck, and, in one or two letters each, Florence E. Allen, Mary Anderson, Margaret Bondfield, Eleanor Roosevelt, and Mary N. Winslow.

Reel: 11

Records of the New York Women's Trade Union League.

Correspondence.

July 1924 - December 1925

Collection IV: Records of the New York Women's Trade Union League; The first and larger portion of this reel (frames 1-792) consists of correspondence for the second half of 1924. Letters to Maud Swartz as president of the National WTUL predominate, and are mostly from Elisabeth Christman, the national secretary. (There are only nine carbons of Swartz's replies; one Christman letter suggests that Swartz was writing most of her letters in longhand.) Christman's letters cover a variety of topics: an urgent concern with finances and fund-raising (the National League had to borrow money in December to meet its office payroll); continuing concern over the weakness and poor management of the Boston and Philadelphia Leagues; and affairs of the national training school. Letters from Ethel M. Smith deal with legislative matters, particularly the ratification of the federal Child Labor Amendment; Smith spends part of the fall in Massachusetts aiding a strategic referendum campaign there. A few letters, including three by Margaret Dreier Robins, concern the work of the NWTUL's International Committee. Others touch upon Carrie Chapman Catt's forthcoming Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, in which the NWTUL was represented. Correspondence of the New York WTUL (chiefly of Rose Schneiderman and Mabel Leslie) for the last half of 1924 is miscellaneous but includes a number of references to state legislation. As before, there are occasional letters concerning the Bryn Mawr Summer School. Both national and local leaders of the WTUL become involved in the third-party presidential campaign of Robert La Follette. Christman writes of attending the convention of the Conference for Progressive Political Action; Schneiderman and Swartz describe their campaign tour of upstate New York. The New York WTUL is virtually unrepresented on the latter portion of the reel (frames 793-1133), which covers the entire year of 1925. Save for a few miscellaneous carbons, the correspondence consists of letters to Maud Swartz, with a few scattered copies of her replies. The topics are mostly as in 1924, with some mention of new matters: the Cleveland and Kansas City Leagues; an unsuccessful approach to William Green, the new president of the AF of L, for joint sponsorship of a campaign for ratification of the Child Labor Amendment; and some discussion of NWTUL priorities, including the future of the legislative office in Washington. WTUL correspondents on the reel who have not already been mentioned include Mary Dreier, Matilda Lindsay, Julia S. O'Connor, and Miriam G. Shepherd, together with Gladys Boone of Philadelphia and Pearl Katz, Maud Foley Van Vaerenwyck, and Mary Gordon Thompson of Boston. Alice Henry writes of an International Labor Organization conference she attended and of a return visit to Australia. Other correspondents include Carrie Chapman Catt, A.J. Muste, and Eleanor Roosevelt, with single letters from Nancy Cook and Marion Dickerman.

Reel: 12

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Author Index

Records of the New York Women's Trade Union League.

Correspondence.
January 1926 - August 1946
Collection IV: Records of the New York Women's Trade Union League; The coverage of this reel varies greatly, sometimes even within a single year. Correspondence for the first year on the reel, 1926, is the most extensive (frames 1-412A). From January through June it continues to be made up almost entirely of letters to Maud Swartz in her capacity as national president of the WTUL -- mainly from Elisabeth Christman, but with some from Ethel M. Smith and others. Among the topics are: plans for the 1926 national convention, with some talk of a change of officers; the Industrial Conference called by the Women's Bureau to defend protective legislation against the Woman's Party's proposed Equal Rights Amendment, and the conference's subsequent advisory committee; affairs of the Boston and Kansas City Leagues; AF of L organizing campaigns among women workers in Wisconsin and New Jersey; and the WTUL's national legislative work in Washington. The character of the correspondence changes abruptly when Maud Swartz steps down from the presidency in June. For the balance of 1926 and throughout 1927 it consists almost wholly of letters to and by Mary Dreier, vice president of the New York WTUL and member of the national executive board. Some, from Elisabeth Christman and others, pertain to the National WTUL. The rest concern a variety of affairs of the New York League, including legislation and a strike of textile workers at the Botany Mills in Passaic, New Jersey. Correspondents for 1926 and 1927, besides those already mentioned, include Mabel Leslie, Agnes Nestor, Cornelia Bryce Pinchot, and, in one or two letters each, Mary Anderson, Clara M. Beyer, Carrie Chapman Catt, Sara A. Conboy, Katherine Philips Edson, Sarah Green, Pearl Katz, Florence Kelley, Matilda Lindsay, Frances Perkins, Margaret Dreier Robins, Rose Schneiderman, Governor Alfred E. Smith, Ida M. Tarbell, Mary Gordon Thompson, Florence C. Thorne, and Samuel Untermyer. For the next seventeen years, from 1928 through 1944, the surviving correspondence is extremely meager. Items for the late 1920's and early 1930's mostly concern League benefit performances and other fund-raising. (See Reel 21 for fuller material about the League's benefits.) There are a few references in 1934 and in 1938-39 to strike and organizing assistance given to New York hotel workers. Beginning in 1943, there is evidence of a renewed attempt to ward off the Equal Rights Amendment; Rose Schneiderman argues the anti-ERA case in a letter to the novelist Fannie Hurst in 1943. The correspondence increases in 1945 and resumes something of its former quantity in 1946; the reel ends midway in that year. Correspondents for these years include Elisabeth Christman, Dorothy Kenyon, and Theresa Wolfson, with single letters from Governors Al Smith and Herbert Lehman, Mary Anderson, George Gershwin, Frieda S. Miller, Frances Perkins, and Margaret Dreier Robins. Robins' letter is a warm and reminiscent tribute to Rose Schneiderman on the twenty-fifth anniversary of her presidency of the New York League.

Reel: 13

Records of the New York Women's Trade Union League.

Correspondence.
September 1946 - December 1949
Collection IV: Records of the New York Women's Trade Union League; A substantial body of correspondence survives for the period covered by this reel. For the first time since 1926, it includes extensive official correspondence of the National WTUL, mostly between Rose Schneiderman as president and Elisabeth Christman as secretary. Much of the correspondence concerns legislative matters, including the proposed Equal Rights Amendment. Although both officers agree that one type of protective law, the ban on night work for women, can now be relaxed, they remain firm in their opposition to the amendment, despite talk among some women's groups of a reworded version that would exempt protective legislation. At the state level, correspondence of Schneiderman in her capacity as president of the New York WTUL and of Blanch Freedman as executive secretary (until late 1947) also touches upon legislative concerns, and upon the policies of the state Department of Labor. Both Christman at the national level and Schneiderman at the local level find fund-raising difficult during these years. Schneiderman enjoys her appointment in 1948 as a member of the American delegation to the International Labor Organization. The reel includes carbons of some of her personal letters, particularly in 1948-49. The nature of the correspondence changes in 1949, the last year on the reel. Letters between Schneiderman and Christman all but disappear, even though Schneiderman is still national president. Her retirement at the end of April from the presidency of the New York League removes her from close involvement in its affairs. Most of the correspondence of May and June is about contributions to a fund to be presented to Schneiderman on her retirement; it includes letters from scores of prominent New Yorkers and friends of the League, among them Mrs. Thomas W. Lamont, Mrs. Dwight Morrow, Sam A. Lewisohn, Dorothy Schiff, Rebekah Kohut, Mary Simkhovitch, Mary Van Kleeck, Josephine Goldmark, Bernard Shientag, Stanley M. Isaacs, and several trade unions. The gift reaches a total of more than \$8,000. Correspondence for the remainder of 1949 includes some half dozen dictated letters by Schneiderman -- some personal, some as national League president. There are also letters to or by Gerel Rubien, the new president of the New York WTUL, and Bess W. Kaye, the executive secretary. Additional correspondents on the reel as a whole include Edward Corsi, state Industrial Commissioner, Mary Dreier, Margaret F. Stone, and, in one or two letters each, Dorothy Kenyon, Pauline Newman, Hilda W. Smith, Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin, Mary N. Winslow, and Theresa Wolfson.

Reel: 14

Women's Trade Union League and Its Leaders Author Index

Records of the New York Women's Trade Union League.

Correspondence.

1950-1951

Collection IV: Records of the New York Women's Trade Union League; The files for these two years consist almost entirely of correspondence of the New York WTUL. It is mainly conducted by Bess W. Kaye, executive secretary, with occasional letters by Gerel Rubien, president, Jeannette H. Harris, legislative secretary, and two successive education directors. There are only about a dozen letters by Rose Schneiderman, most of them to Elisabeth Christman. Several of these concern the closing out of the League's national office in Washington in June 1950. (Three of the Christman letters to which Rose Schneiderman is responding can be found in the Rose Schneiderman Papers elsewhere in this microfilm edition.) Other topics of the reel are fund-raising, national legislation, state legislation (including a prolonged attempt to strengthen New York's equal pay law for women), and the New York League's evening classes. The files for October 1950 include many replies from candidates for the state legislature in response to a question about their stand on a proposed new minimum-wage law. Correspondents on the reel include New York's two U.S. Senators, Irving M. Ives and Herbert H. Lehman, with a few letters from other members of Congress; several letters from Margaret F. Stone; and one or two each from Mary Dreier, Mabel Leslie, and Hilda W. Smith.

Reel: 15

Records of the New York Women's Trade Union League.

Correspondence.

1952-1955 and undated

Collection IV: Records of the New York Women's Trade Union League; This last reel of correspondence covers the New York WTUL's final four years. The letters are mostly to or by Gerel Rubien, the president, Jeannette H. Harris, legislative secretary, Katherine Burke, office secretary, and three successive executive secretaries: Ida K. Null and Sylvia Altman in 1952, Eleanor Pearlman in 1953-55. (A group of letters in 1954 is by Mrs. Averell Harriman as chairman of the League's benefit committee.) State legislation is the predominant topic, with a continued but unsuccessful attempt to secure a strengthened equal pay law for women. A further goal in 1954 is state aid to day-care centers for working mothers. On legislative matters the League works closely with Harold C. Hanover, secretary-treasurer of the State Federation of Labor. At the national level there are renewed efforts to block the Equal Rights Amendment. Although proponents of the amendment cite a growing liberal support (see Florence L.C. Kitchelt, Apr. 16, 1953), opponents as late as March 1955 can marshal a strong roster of organizations on their side. Letters and notices of meetings beginning in February 1955 record successive steps within the New York WTUL toward the final decision, late in June, to sell its clubhouse and cease operations. Although some younger members favor continuing, Rose Schneiderman agrees with the other officers that the League has accomplished its mission (to Mary Dreier, June 28). Correspondents for 1952-55 include Senators J.W. Fulbright, Irving Ives, Herbert Lehman, and Wayne Morse; Congressmen Frances P. Bolton, Emmanuel Celler, and Jacob K. Javits; and, mostly in single letters, Elisabeth Christman, Judith Crist, Mary Dreier, Lillian Herstein (president of the Chicago WTUL), Alice K. Leopold (director of the federal Women's Bureau), Thurgood Marshall, Angela R. Parisi, Eleanor Roosevelt, Rose Schneiderman (half a dozen dictated letters), and Mary Van Kleeck. The final portion of the reel (frames 955-1135) contains undated letters, arranged alphabetically by author. Among them are one or more letters by Roger N. Baldwin, Elisabeth Christman, Mary Dreier, Stella M. Franklin (frame 1129), Bertha Funk, Elisabeth Gilman of Baltimore, Alice Henry, Matilda Lindsay, Pauline Newman, Caroline O'Day, Rose Schneiderman, Ethel M. Smith, and Leila Stott (treasurer of the New York WTUL in the early 1920's). Letters from Mabel Gillespie, Lois B. Rantoul, and Maud Foley Van Vaerenwyck (frames 1116-19 and 1130-35) touch upon affairs of the Boston WTUL.

Reel: 16

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Records of the New York Women's Trade Union League.

Minutes and Reports.

1905-1912

Collection IV: Records of the New York Women's Trade Union League; This reel, the first installment of Series 1, made up of the New York WTUL's unpublished minutes and reports, begins with a notebook containing longhand minutes of League meetings from Jan. 13 through July 28, 1905. Typed minutes for two meetings have been inserted in their chronological place, and all subsequent minutes are typed. The notebook includes meetings of what was then called the executive committee (after December 1905, the executive board) and of "open" or general membership meetings. The former predominate, and continue to do so through 1907. Monthly reports of the secretary begin in July 1906, evidently inaugurated by Helen Marot; they are usually accompanied by a list of the League's expenses for the preceding month. In 1908 the records assume the pattern they will follow for the rest of the series: minutes of general meetings (now held nearly once a month) and of executive board meetings (during this busy period of League history, often called twice a month); monthly secretary's reports; and occasional other items, such as reports by the president (at this point, Mary Dreier), by the strike council (beginning in December 1910), and by League committees on legislation and other topics. These early years were active ones for the New York WTUL, and the minutes and reports reflect the vitality of the young organization. Much useful material is present on the League's organizing efforts, its relations with the city's women workers; and its relations with local trade unions, particularly the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Material, however, on some key events -- the shirtwaist makers' strike of 1909, the cloakmakers' strike of 1910, and the Triangle Fire of 1911 -- is disappointingly thin.

Reel: 1

Records of the New York Women's Trade Union League.

Minutes and Reports.

1913-1924

Collection IV: Records of the New York Women's Trade Union League; The documents on this reel follow the same basic pattern as on the last. Some minutes or reports appear to be missing, particularly in 1916, 1917, and early 1918. The secretary's monthly reports are generally shorter and more perfunctory after Helen Marot's resignation in 1913. Reports by the president become more frequent on this reel, especially in 1914-15 and 1918-20. Minutes of the League's annual meeting, held in March, first appear in 1920. The reel includes a few scattered organizer's reports, occasional minutes of the strike council, occasional monthly treasurer's reports (1921-24), monthly reports by Maud Swartz on her work as compensation adviser (1922, 1924), assisting working women in making claims under the state workmen's compensation act, and, in the final two years of the reel, financial reports on the League's clubhouse and cafeteria. These years mark a period of transition during which the New York League shifts its primary emphasis from direct organization to protective legislation. Thus the records for 1913-17, although they still contain a good deal of material on efforts to organize women workers, particularly in such peripheral industries as candy and artificial flowers and feathers, have more about other issues, notably legislation and woman suffrage. There is considerable documentation of the League's participation in the state suffrage referendum campaigns of 1915 and 1917. After New York women won the vote in 1917, the League became very much involved in political activity, seeking in local and state campaigns to elect candidates who favored protective labor legislation for women. One can also trace during these years the development of the League's arguments in favor of protective legislation, particularly in the early 1920's when the National Woman's Party launched a campaign against such legislation and in favor of its proposed Equal Rights Amendment.

Reel: 2

Women's Trade Union League and Its Leaders Author Index

Records of the New York Women's Trade Union League.

Minutes and Reports.

1925-1936

Collection IV: Records of the New York Women's Trade Union League; The basic coverage of this reel seems to be largely complete, although the individual documents tend to be shorter than in previous years. They follow the same pattern, except that the monthly "report of work" is now sometimes by the president instead of the secretary. Minutes of the annual meeting are sometimes present, sometimes not. There are a few scattered annual reports of officers and reports on particular topics, such as legislation and education. Legislation remains the uppermost concern, with considerable material on the League's efforts in Albany to secure minimum-wage and eight-hour laws. At the same time, there is evidence of increased attention to organizing: a 6-page report on this topic by Rose Schneiderman (1925); minutes and a report from an organization committee (December 1925) that leads to the appointment of Sadie Reisch as organizer. Her monthly reports, beginning in April 1926 and continuing, with some interruptions, for most of the following decade, are full and informative. There is substantial material on the League's efforts throughout the late 1920's and 1930's to organize a stable union of laundry workers, a goal finally achieved in the mid-thirties when a League-organized union becomes affiliated with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. The League's educational program expands during the depression years; monthly reports of the education director begin in 1934. A further response to the depression is concern for the unemployed, as seen in Mary Dreier's report on the "Unemployment Problem" (1933), a 34-page memorandum and a special conference on work relief for women (both in 1935), and a report on the League's "Rest Room for Unemployed Women Workers" (1936). Other documents deal with the League's financial affairs and the management of its clubhouse-headquarters.

Reel: 3

Records of the New York Women's Trade Union League.

Minutes and Reports.

1937-1947

Collection IV: Records of the New York Women's Trade Union League; In terms of paperwork at least, the New York WTUL reached its peak in the years 1937-38. Besides records of the general and executive board meetings and the secretary's monthly reports, there is a proliferation of other documents: monthly reports by one or more of the League's organizers, and minutes of a variety of seemingly active committees -- the Legislative Committee, which in these two years often met three times a month; the Education Committee, supervising the League's program of classes; the Organization Committee; the Social Committee, which planned recreational functions; and the Trade Union Finance Committee, which visited unions to solicit funds for the League. In 1939 annual budget and expenditure figures are added, but otherwise the documents begin to grow fewer and more perfunctory, reflecting the League's declining vitality. The secretary's reports disappear after 1940, organizer's reports fade out in 1940-41, and the last few committee minutes turn up in 1942. Thereafter only minutes of the basic monthly meetings remain.

Reel: 4

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Records of the New York Women's Trade Union League.

Minutes and Reports, 1948-1955, and Undated and Ephemeral Material.
1948-1955

Collection IV: Records of the New York Women's Trade Union League; The records for the first two years on this reel, 1948 and 1949, suggest a slight revival in the New York League's activities as compared to the preceding five years. A legislative committee is once more holding meetings, and continues into 1951, and the education director files annual reports. But as early as 1950 two membership meetings fail to turn out a quorum, and the records thereafter become increasingly haphazard in substance and form. The minutes of a special committee to discuss the League's future, in February 1954, raise the possibility of giving up the League's clubhouse, now a drain on the organization's dwindling finances. By the beginning of 1955 this question has become uppermost, and with it the question of whether the League has any remaining function. The executive board minutes for Jan. 26 record at length the anguished discussion between those favoring dissolving (led by Rose Schneiderman) and those reluctant to give up. Succeeding minutes trace the steps toward the ultimate membership vote of 20-15, on June 27, to disband. A final group of miscellaneous items is small and of minor consequence. Only two are clearly related to the regular records: an undated organizer's report and a stray last page of the minutes of a meeting (c. 1942?) at which a special committee on the presidency reports that it has persuaded Rose Schneiderman "during this critical war period" to reconsider her request to be relieved of that office and to accept renomination.

Reel: 5

Records of the New York Women's Trade Union League.

Miscellaneous Material.

Collection IV: Records of the New York Women's Trade Union League; This final reel of the New York WTUL records begins with a section of clippings (frames 1-224), mostly from New York newspapers. Several groups are mounted in scrapbooks; some clippings are damaged or incomplete. Except for irregularities in the scrapbooks, the clippings are in chronological sequence. They range in date from 1916 to 1954 (plus a 1963 obituary of Mary Dreier) but are mostly too scattered to be of much value. The most substantial group is from 1919; it touches upon such topics-as: the program of protective legislation for women workers drawn up by the Women's Joint Legislative Conference, a state lobbying group of social reform organizations formed under League leadership; opposition to that program voiced at legislative hearings by the Women's League for Equal Opportunity; the appointment of Rose Schneiderman and Mary Anderson to represent the National WTUL at the Peace Conference in Paris; and the International Congress of Working Women held that fall in Washington. Clippings for the 1920's and 1930's are meager except for a group about the New York campaign in 1937-38 for ratification of the federal Child Labor Amendment. Two scrapbooks contain clippings for 1940-41 and 1947, and there are a few for the 1950's. A further scrapbook records the course offerings of the New York League's Educational Department (frames 225-381). Mounted in the scrapbook are annual announcements and occasional other printed or duplicated items dating from 1923 to 1954. The last section of the reel (frames 382-595) consists of notes made in 1938-39 by a member of the WPA Writers' Program, Max Levin, as part of a project to write a history of the New York WTUL. A memorandum of July 1940 by Cara Cook, the League secretary, describes the project and the nature of the notes. Levin read through the League's files of minutes and reports and made notes or "abstracts." From these he planned to write accounts of the League's activities in each of its three main fields of work: legislation, organization, and education. According to Cook, Levin completed only the first topic; his manuscript, "Women Workers and the Law: A Short History of the Legislative Activities of the Women's Trade Union League of New York," was in the League's "clubroom cabinet" in 1940. Only notes for this and the organizational section now seem to survive; they are filmed here.

Reel: 25

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Records of the New York Women's Trade Union League.

Papers on Special Topics -- Campaign Committee against the Equal Rights Amendment. April 1938 - February 1939
Collection IV: Records of the New York Women's Trade Union League; The correspondence on this reel completes the papers of the Campaign Committee against the Equal Rights Amendment that began on Reel 19. With its chairman, Dorothy Straus (law partner of Dorothy Kenyon), doing the lion's share of the work, the committee enrolled the support of several hundred prominent women activists throughout the country. The correspondence here records efforts to ward off Senate approval of the amendment and to forestall endorsement of an equal rights treaty, supported by the National Woman's Party, at the Pan-American Conference that met in Lima, Peru, in December 1938. Active members or supporters of the committee represented on this reel by several letters each include Mabeth Hurd Paige, Maud Wood Park, Belle Sherwin, Florence C. Whitney, and four members of the WTUL: Frieda Miller, Agnes Nestor, Pauline Newman, and Mary N. Winslow. Others with one or two letters include Grace Abbott, Mary Anderson, Senator William E. Borah, Elizabeth Brandeis, Sophonisba Breckinridge, Carrie Chapman Catt, Josephine Goldmark, Lucy Randolph Mason, Congresswoman Caroline O'Day, Eleanor Roosevelt, Rose Schneiderman, Anna Lord Strauss, Harriet Taylor Upton, and Lillian Wald. Two correspondents who favor the Equal Rights Amendment are Jessie Daniel Ames, Southern opponent of lynching, and the journalist Dorothy Thompson. Efforts to raise sufficient funds to finance secretarial help proved unsuccessful, and the committee came to an end in February 1939. There is no indication of how its files came to the New York WTUL.

Reel: 20

Records of the New York Women's Trade Union League.

Papers on Special Topics -- Compensation Service, 1924; New York Conference for Unemployment Insurance Legislation, 1931-1934. 1924; 1931-1934

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Collection IV: Records of the New York Women's Trade Union League; The reel starts with correspondence of the New York WTUL's Compensation Service for 1924 (frames 1-36), completing the file that began on Reel 17. Although the service continued beyond 1924, no further records have been found. With this brief exception, the entire reel is devoted to papers of the New York Conference for Unemployment Insurance Legislation, 1931-34. More closely related to the American Association for Labor Legislation than to the Women's Trade Union League, the Conference was a blanket organization founded in January 1931, on the initiative of the AALL, to press for enactment of a state unemployment insurance program. The New York WTUL took part in the founding, along with representatives of other reform and social work groups and interested individuals. Mary Dreier was chairman of the subcommittee that drew up the original plan of operation; she and Rose Schneiderman served on the Conference's executive board, and Maud Swartz served briefly in 1931 as chairman of the committee on speakers. The Conference's administration, however, was in other hands. The chairman was John A. Fitch, a prominent social work educator. Irene Osgood Andrews of the AALL was secretary. It was she, at the Association's headquarters, who conducted the correspondence of the Conference until the appointment of an executive secretary, Mary G. Schonberg, in January 1932. Correspondence files make up the bulk of the papers. They are voluminous for 1931 and especially for 1932. Many of the letters are water-stained; transcriptions of a few badly stained letters have been inserted. Correspondents, besides the two top officers, include the Conference treasurer, Florina Lasker; three energetic economist members, Royal E. Montgomery, Coleman B. Cheney, and Meyer Jacobstein; and, in occasional letters, a variety of prominent social workers, philanthropists, and trade unionists. There is almost no mention of the WTUL, and only a few letters from League members: three from Swartz, two from Schneiderman, one from Dreier. Mary Dreier becomes executive secretary of the Conference in 1933 and continues through 1934, but correspondence for those years is meager and mostly concerned with fundraising. By November 1933 she has moved the Conference headquarters to the clubhouse of the New York WTUL at 247 Lexington Avenue. There, evidently, the files remained after the Conference went out of existence, its goal superseded by the New Deal's social security program. The correspondence ends in December 1934. The remainder of the reel consists of other types of papers, in two chronological sequences. The first (frames 1109-1181) is made up of minutes of meetings, press releases, and the like, 1931-33 and undated. (Minutes of a few additional meetings during the first three months of 1931 can be found in the correspondence files.) The second (frames 1182-1195) contains periodic budgets and statements of receipts and expenditures, 1931-32. (Two additional statements are misfiled among the minutes.) A final group of miscellaneous items pertaining to the Conference is at the beginning of Reel 19.

Reel: 18

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Records of the New York Women's Trade Union League.

Papers on Special Topics -- Factory Conditions, 1911; International Congress/Federation of Working Women, 1919-1924; Compensation Service, 1922-1923.

1911; 1919-1924; 1922-1923

Collection IV: Records of the New York Women's Trade Union League; This reel marks the start of the next major division of the New York WTUL Records, Series 3: Papers on Special Topics. The first six groups within the series are in chronological sequence, according to their beginning dates. The initial group (frames 1-46) is a small collection of items pertaining to the New York League's campaign in 1911 against violations of fire and other safety and sanitary regulations in the city's factories. It includes complaints sent in by workers and correspondence with city enforcement agencies. The material here dates from January and early March. The disastrous Triangle Fire of March 25 greatly intensified the League's campaign. Records of that later and larger phase of the campaign, headed by Leonora O'Reilly, can be found elsewhere in the present microfilm edition, on Reel 13 of the O'Reilly Papers. The second group of material, Papers of the International Congress/Federation of Working Women, 1919-24 (frames 47-886), makes up the bulk of the reel. It is evidently the correspondence file -- incoming letters plus copies of outgoing ones -- kept by Maud Swartz as secretary (1919-21) and then as vice president for the United States (1921-23) of this offshoot of the Women's Trade Union League. Founded in 1919, largely on the initiative of Margaret Dreier Robins, the Congress at its 1921 session changed its name to the International Federation of Working Women. Only a few items are present for 1919, pertaining to the initial Congress held that fall in Washington, at the call of the National WTUL, and only scattered items for 1921. For the other three years, however, the file seems substantially complete. It is a basic source for anyone interested in the history of this attempt to extend the feminist emphasis of the WTUL overseas, where it foundered on the rock of European socialism. Correspondence for 1920 is the most extensive. It includes frequent interchanges between Maud Swartz in New York and Miriam G. Shepherd, the executive secretary of the International Congress, located at its headquarters in Washington, and between Swartz and Robins, who was president of the Congress along with her presidency of the National WTUL. In addition to letters, the file includes monthly accounts of finances and several issues of the Congress's mimeographed monthly newsletter. Both in 1920 and in later years, there are a number of letters from foreign trade-union women (many of them delegates to the 1919 Congress), such as Margaret Bondfield and Mary Macarthur of England, Jeanne Bouvier of France, Laura Casartelli-Cabrini of Italy, Betzy Kjelsberg of Norway, and Kathleen Derry of Canada. Along with the change of name at the 1921 Congress went a removal of the secretariat from the United States to England. Much of Swartz's correspondence thereafter is with the two successive English secretaries, Marion Phillips (1921-23) and Edith McDonald (1923-24). There are also frequent interchanges, particularly in the spring of 1923 as that year's Congress approaches, between Swartz and Margaret Dreier Robins and between Swartz and Elisabeth Christman, secretary of the National WTUL. Here and in other years, these letters occasionally contain comments on WTUL affairs, such as the internal problems of the Boston

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branch. They also afford insight into the sometimes touchy relationship between Mrs. Robins and her successor as president of the National WTUL, Maud Swartz. Other correspondents on this segment of the reel include Alice Henry and Ethel M. Smith of the WTUL and, in one or two letters each, Mary Anderson, Parvatibai Athavale (two letters in 1920, written for her by Leonora O'Reilly), Pauline Newman, Julia S. O'Connor, and Alice Salomon of Germany. The next group of documents, which starts on this reel (frames 887-1191) and carries over onto the next, consists of the correspondence file of the New York WTUL's Compensation Service. Begun in May 1922 (three letters bearing an earlier date must have been misdated in January 1923) and operated by Maud Swartz, the service helped women wage earners file claims for injuries under the state workmen's compensation law. There is occasional correspondence with local unions, government and private agencies, and interested individuals, but the bulk of the letters are from working women. The material is thus useful both as a case study of the actual operation of workmen's compensation legislation and for the insight it gives into how working women viewed their situation. The major portion of the file, for the years 1922-23, is on this reel. A small group of letters for 1924 is on the reel that follows.

Reel: 17

Records of the New York Women's Trade Union League.

Papers on Special Topics -- New York Conference for Unemployment Insurance Legislation (miscellaneous); New York Joint Committee for Ratification of the Child Labor Amendment, 1937-1938; Campaign Committee against the Equal Rights Amendment, January - March 1938. 1937-1938; January - March 1938

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Collection IV: Records of the New York Women's Trade Union League; The reel begins with the final section (frames 1-73) of the papers of the New York Conference for Unemployment Insurance Legislation. (See Reel 18.) The items here are miscellaneous: texts of speeches, typed copies or clippings of published items, programs of public meetings, and internal notes. Dated items come first, followed by undated. The next section of the reel (frames 74-755) contains the papers of another blanket group seeking a legislative goal, the New York Joint Committee for Ratification of the Child Labor Amendment. Organized early in 1937, it drew the support of a wide range of reform, civic, and religious associations within the state, among them the WTUL, Consumers' League, League of Women Voters, Women's City Club, Citizens Union, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Federation of Jewish Women's Organizations, Society of Congregational Christian Women, and YWCA. Mary Dreier was chairman of the committee throughout its two-year existence. In May 1937 she moved its office (and hence its files) to the headquarters of the New York WTUL. The files consist largely of correspondence -- conducted by Dreier and Dorothy Schiff Backer, the committee's secretary -- with members of the state legislature or legislative candidates. Occasional form letters to members of the committee tell something about its policy decisions and its rather unsophisticated technique of legislative pressure. Some of the replies from legislators convey the temper of the times that doomed this last attempt to ratify the thirteen-year-old amendment, an attempt which foundered on conservative suspicion of President Roosevelt as a would-be dictator seeking a wide enhancement of federal power. Papers of still another pressure group, the Campaign Committee against the Equal Rights Amendment, occupy the rest of this reel (frames 756-1193) and all of the next. This was a nationwide committee, formed in February 1938, at a time when Senate approval of the amendment seemed possible, and designed to supplement the work of existing organizations opposed to the amendment by educating and mobilizing additional women. The chairman and principal organizer was Dorothy Straus, a New York lawyer. Her associates in the founding were Elinore M. Herrick, secretary, Nelle Swartz, treasurer, and a committee of seven that included Rose Schneiderman, Pauline Newman, Frieda S. Miller, and Mabel Leslie of the New York WTUL. Throughout the committee's existence, Straus herself conducted most of its correspondence. Save for a few earlier items -- one misdated, the others sent as enclosures to later letters -- the correspondence on this reel begins on Feb. 21, 1938, and continues through March. It documents the committee's founding, its wide-ranging appeal for support, and the enthusiastic response from reform-minded women's leaders and activists throughout the country. Correspondents include Maud Wood Park and Marguerite M. Wells of the League of Women Voters, Elizabeth S. Magee of the Ohio Consumers' League, Frieda Miller, Susan M. Kingsbury, and, in individual letters, a variety of others, among them Grace Abbott, Sophonisba Breckinridge, Dorothy

Kirchwey Brown, Carrie Chapman Catt, Mary W. Dewson, Pauline Newman, Cornelia Bryce Pinchot, Rose Schneiderman, and Lillian D. Wald.

Reel: 19

Records of the New York Women's Trade Union League.

Papers on Special Topics -- Songs, Skits, and Benefits; Labor Plays; Articles and Speeches. Collection IV: Records of the New York Women's Trade Union League; Files of the New York WTUL itself resume on this reel. The first section (frames 1-408) contains material about League songs, skits, and benefits. Included in one chronological sequence are light-hearted verses about League and labor matters, written to familiar melodies and sung at League meetings; dramatic skits and short plays for similar occasions; and records of the League's annual fund-raising benefit performances of concerts by noted soloists or of current Broadway plays. Among the skits are two written by Mary Dreier and one in honor of Rose Schneiderman (1943). The material on League benefits includes programs, clippings of newspaper publicity, and financial summaries. Except for two earlier printed items -- a leaflet of labor songs for the League's national convention of 1915 and a collection of verses by League members, *The Voice of Labor*, published by the National WTUL in 1919 -- material in this section dates from 1926 to 1954, with undated items at the end. The next section (frames 409-862) pertains to labor plays written or published by organizations other than the WTUL. It includes printed, duplicated, and typed texts of plays, along with lists of plays available for amateur production compiled by such organizations as the Workers Education Bureau and the American Labor Education Service. There are indications that this file may have been assembled originally by the national office of the WTUL. The balance of the reel (frames 863-1157) is made up of typed texts of articles or speeches by members of the New York WTUL (1921-55 and undated). Speeches, including radio addresses, predominate. The majority of the items are by Rose Schneiderman, but there are two by Mary Dreier, several by Mabel Leslie, and one by Maud Swartz. Texts of additional Schneiderman speeches can be found in the Schneiderman Papers, as microfilmed elsewhere in this edition.

Reel: 21

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Records of the New York Women's Trade Union League.

Printed and Duplicated Material -- Legislative and Congressional Bills.

Collection IV: Records of the New York Women's Trade Union League; Filmed on these two reels are groups of state and federal bills pertaining to labor (or, in some cases, to broader public issues) with which the New York WTUL was concerned. With a few exceptions, these are the official printed texts of the bills as introduced. Both groups are arranged chronologically. State bills come first, comprising all of Reel 23 (1915-50) and two-thirds of Reel 24 (1951-55). A small group of Congressional bills, ranging in date from 1915 to 1954, make up the balance of Reel 24 (frames 434-686). Despite the broad time span of the two groups, their coverage is highly uneven. Within the state file, there are up to a dozen bills for each of the years 1916-19 but only three for the entire 1920's, eight for the 1930's, and seven for the years 1941-46. The largest holdings are for 1947-55. A similar emphasis exists among the federal bills.

Reel: 23; 24

Records of the New York Women's Trade Union League.

Printed and Duplicated Material -- Serial Publications and Miscellaneous.

Collection IV: Records of the New York Women's Trade Union League; This reel marks the start of Series 4 of the New York Women's Trade Union League Records, containing printed and duplicated material. Partial files of the League's serial publications make up the bulk of the reel: Annual Reports (frames 1-433), Monthly Bulletins (frames 434-726), and Convention Reports (frames 729-790). The Annual Reports, issued after the annual meeting in March (in later years, April), summarize the League's activities of the preceding year. The file here includes reports in printed form for 1907-08, 1908-09, 1909-10, 1918-19, 1920-22, 1924-25, 1926-27, 1927-28, and 1930-31, and a largely complete run of the mimeographed Reports issued thereafter through 1950-51. Interfiled with the published Reports are occasional typed reports compiled by the president or secretary, presumably for delivery at the annual meeting; other reports of this type may be found within Series 1, on Reels 1-5. Contents of the typed reports overlap with but are by no means identical with the published Reports. A somewhat more complete file of the Annual Reports, particularly for the years 1910-18, has been assembled elsewhere in the present microfilm edition of sources, on Reel 8 of the Women's Trade Union League Publications. Apart from one issue each for 1919 and 1931, the file of the Monthly Bulletin begins in 1932 and continues through what may well have been the final issue, February 1955. It is strongest for the years 1942-55; earlier years are weak or lacking altogether. Considerably better coverage of the period 1917-41 can be found in Reel 8 of the Women's Trade Union League Publications. The four Convention Reports, for 1922-24, 1924-26, 1926-29, and 1929-36, are similar in format and content to the printed Annual Reports. They were issued in connection with national conventions of the WTUL and summarized the New York League's work since the preceding convention. The remaining material on the reel is extremely miscellaneous. A section of WTUL items (frames 791-885) includes eight pamphlets or leaflets issued by the National League, several issued by the New York League, excerpts from an address by Matilda Lindsay of the National WTUL at the AF of L convention of 1930, a radio speech by Rose Schneiderman (1935), and a memorial booklet on Margaret Dreier Robins issued by the Chicago WTUL (1945). (Included within the collection, but not filmed, is an incomplete set of the printed proceedings of National WTUL conventions.) A final miscellaneous section (frames 886-1091) includes a mimeographed report of a conference called by the New York WTUL in Albany (1920?) and several items representing the opposition of the WTUL and other organizations to the Equal Rights Amendment, including a set of statements made before the Senate Judiciary Committee in February 1938.

Reel: 22

Women's Trade Union League and Its Leaders Author Index

Robins, Margaret Dreier.

Additional Labor and Social Welfare Organizations and Interests. Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; This next segment of Series 2 moves on from the Women's Trade Union League to other organizations and interests of MDR in the area of labor and social welfare. Those on this reel fall mostly in her Chicago period. The first group of items (frames 1-69) pertain to the Industrial Committee of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs (1906-08), of which MDR was chairman. Included are typed reports for 1907 and 1908, minutes of a committee meeting, and a stenographic report of a public meeting held in 1908. A small section on the American Federation of Labor includes typed proceedings of a meeting, on Aug. 21, 1909, of its Special Committee on Industrial Education, of which MDR and Agnes Nestor were members (frames 78-82). A few items on the Chicago and Illinois Federations of Labor follow, two of them involving MDR. A considerable part of the reel is taken up with records of various agencies concerned with women during World War I. Of particular interest are three subdivisions of the U.S. Council of National Defense. The first is the Department of Women and Children in Industry of the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, Illinois Division. MDR was chairman, and the typed minutes and reports (frames 139-307) reflect her vigorous and systematic leadership. A second group of records (frames 308-375) pertains to the parent Woman's Committee in Washington, specifically to the meetings it called of state chairmen of Departments of Women in Industry. A third division, the Committee on Women in Industry of the Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense, also had dealings with the state chairmen; a group of its mimeographed reports and minutes is included here (frames 376-415). Records of other wartime agencies follow, including two of which MDR was a member - the YWCA War Work Council and a War Department Committee on the Employment of Women in Military Camps -- but the material here contains no reference to her participation. Of the remaining groups of records on the reel, two reflect MDR's involvement: those of the Committee on Women in Industry of the League of Women Voters (frames 557-613), of which she was chairman, 1919-20, and those of the Mary Macarthur Memorial Committee, 1921-23 (frames 814-832), honoring the late leader of the British Women's Trade Union League. Material in the other two, on the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor (frames 614-813) and the Industrial Department of the YWCA (frames 833-895) is routine.

Reel: 13

Robins, Margaret Dreier.

Additional Labor and Social Welfare Organizations and Interests (continued). Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; The reel begins with a section of material (frames 1-376) about the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection (1929-30): memoranda and other documents pertaining to its origins and early planning, and working papers of its committees. MDR, a supporter and friend of President Hoover, was involved both in the planning and as a member of the Subsection on Vocational Guidance and Child Labor. Other material on the reel is less substantial. Under Southern Organizations and Conferences (frames 377-463) are grouped announcements, reports, etc., of such organizations as the Southern Woman's Educational Alliance and the Southern Council on Women and Children in Industry. MDR received the material, but there is no indication here or elsewhere that she was actively involved in any but the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. The local focus of her interests during her Florida years is suggested by the sections on Unemployment (frames 464-482) and the Child Labor Amendment (483-508), which include, respectively, a typed proposal (1931) by MDR for relief work in her home county and her redrafted version of a 1935 petition to Florida's governor and legislature on behalf of the Child Labor Amendment. The remaining sections of the reel are devoted to labor legislation (frames 510-616) and to miscellaneous matters of labor and social welfare (618-940). Under the first heading is a notebook (frames 510-557) on court decisions relating to labor which dates from 1908; although MDR's name is inscribed in the front, other evidence suggests that it was compiled by Irene Osgood Andrews of the American Association for Labor Legislation. (The last few pages contain later clippings on other topics.) The section on labor legislation also includes a few of the Association's mailings and an undated list of members of its Commission on Woman's Work, of which MDR was one. Some of the miscellaneous material touches upon other women labor leaders: a report (c. 1920) of the Committee on Women in Industry of the National Society for Vocational Education, of which Leonora O'Reilly was a member (frames 738-742); minutes (1921) of the Joint Administrative Committee of the Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers, in which Mary Anderson and Rose Schneiderman participated (frames 743-752); and the typed report of the official American observers, headed by Mary Anderson, at the 1933 conference of the International Labor Organization (frames 798-814).

Reel: 14

Women's Trade Union League and Its Leaders Author Index

Robins, Margaret Dreier.

Biographical and Personal Material -- Chinsegut Hill.

Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; This entire reel is devoted to material on Chinsegut Hill, the Robins estate near Brooksville in west central Florida. The first section (frames 1-183) begins with a survey map of the estate, followed by a variety of other items or groups of items, in approximate chronological order, pertaining to the house, grounds, and especially the gift of the property in 1932 to the federal government. Included also are reports by government agencies of work at Chinsegut in 1936 and 1949 and a 38-page typed account (frames 64-101) by E.W. Sheets, a Department of Agriculture scientist and friend of the Robinses, of his drought relief work and of his demotion by Under Secretary Rexford Tugwell in 1934; despite strong pressure by the Robinses, Sheets was ultimately forced out of the Department. A long list of books and magazines placed in storage in 1949 (frames 128-142) gives some measure of the Robinses' reading. The second section of the reel (frames 184-531) is made up of correspondence, 1906-31, concerning Chinsegut Hill. Material in the early years is scant, although it includes letters dictated by Fielder Harris, the black caretaker and childhood friend of Raymond Robins, with whom Robins always felt a special bond. Beginning in 1922 the correspondence becomes much more extensive, as MDR sets about remodeling Chinsegut for their year-round home. This body of correspondence concerns buildings, grounds, agricultural operations on the estate, and especially the extensive plantings in which MDR took delight. Material on other aspects of Chinsegut, such as the purchase of adjoining pine tracts and the transfer of the estate to the federal government, is to be found in Series 3, both in the general MDR correspondence and in the correspondence between MDR and Raymond Robins. A section of business correspondence on this reel (frames 533-604) concerns mostly routine matters of ordering fertilizer, cattle dip, and other supplies for the farming and domestic operations of the estate, including the growing and marketing of citrus fruit. (Included in the collection but not filmed are seven folders of invoices and receipts, 1930-35.) A group of accounts and other miscellany, some relating to Bimini's Isle, the Robins retreat on the Gulf Coast near Bayport, Florida, complete the reel, which ends with frame 833.

Reel: 6

Robins, Margaret Dreier.

Biographical and Personal Material -- Dreier Family, Margaret Dreier Robins.

Women's Trade Union League and Its Leaders Author Index

Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; The reel begins with the first segment of Series 1, on the Dreier family. An initial section (frames 1-31) contains genealogical and other data on the family's German forebears, a biographical sketch of Johann Caspar Theodor Dreier, Margaret's father, and the names and birth dates of his children and grandchildren. The next section (frames 32-61) includes MDR's own typed memories of her father and mother. Sections follow (frames 62-379) pertaining to her sisters Dorothea, Katherine, and Mary and other Dreier relatives. Most items are miscellaneous printed memorabilia. Two legal documents, however, cast light on the family's economic status: a statement of the distribution of Dorothea Dreier's share of the trust fund set up for the Dreier children by their father (frames 50-58), and a detailed account of the estate she herself left at her death in 1923 (frames 84-165). The material on Mary Dreier (frames 205-307) includes typed and handwritten notes on her visit to England in 1919 as one of ten members of an Industrial Commission representing American women's groups. It also includes a selection of her poems and verse. Frame 380 marks the start of the second segment of Series 1, dealing with Margaret Dreier Robins; this segment continues through Reels 2 and 3. It begins with a section of general biographical material (frames 380-449): typed and printed biographical sketches and a few tributes, including one in 1925 by Mayor William E. Dever of Chicago. A group of miscellaneous personal items follows (frames 450-503), of which the most interesting are a feature story about Margaret Dreier from the Brooklyn Daily Eagle of Mar. 28, 1905; two modest newspaper stories and one flashy one about her wedding, on June 21, 1905, to Raymond Robins; and a typed copy of a letter by Mary Dreier describing the wedding ceremony. Of lesser interest are a group of membership cards and receipts for contributions (frames 504-522) and two autograph books (frames 523-556), one dating from the International Congress of Working Women in 1919. A bound volume of letters gathered together on the occasion of MDR's retirement as president of the National Women's Trade Union League in 1922 (frames 557-696) conveys the warm esteem in which she was held. The writers include not only League members and associates but also labor leaders like Andrew Furuseth and John Fitzpatrick (a long and informative letter), settlement house friends (Lillian Wald, Ellen Gates Starr, and, more perfunctorily, Jane Addams), and persons as varied as John B. Andrews, Alice Stone Blackwell, Louis D. Brandeis, Katherine Philips Edson, Zona Gale, and Harriet Taylor Upton. A section on the Robinses' silver wedding anniversary of 1930 (frames 697-753), consisting of letters and telegrams of congratulations and the script of a dramatic sketch written by Mary Dreier, concludes the personal memorabilia. The next part of this segment of Series 1, which continues onto Reel 2, concerns MDR's writings and speeches. A miscellaneous group of programs of speaking engagements (frames 754-779) is followed by a group of early essays and drafts (frames 780-828), two dated before 1900, the others undated but dealing

with the same theme, "Democracy." The other writings that complete the reel (frames 829-897) date largely from 1903 to World War I; they are arranged chronologically.

Reel: 1

Robins, Margaret Dreier.

Biographical and Personal Material -- Guests and Social Occasions, Biographical Material on Other Persons, Writings by Others, Addenda to Series 1. Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; This reel contains the final three segments of Series 1. The first, Guests and Social Occasions (frames 1-519), begins with groups of formal invitations, wedding invitations and announcements, and acknowledgment cards received by the Robinses, together with a small group of their own invitations to social affairs at Chinsegut Hill. (Folders of Christmas and Easter cards and other miscellany were not filmed.) The largest portion of this segment consists of guest books (frames 124-427) for Chinsegut Hill (1905-44) and Bimini's Isle (1928-44), which record the visits and reactions of family and friends. A section of Verses for Family Occasions (frames 428-513) reflects the Dreier tradition of elaborate, light-hearted celebration of birthdays and other anniversaries, often with verses composed by Mary Dreier. The next segment, Biographical Material on Other Persons (frames 521-620), begins with a group of items on Leonora O'Reilly assembled by Mary Dreier: a few pages of typed notes, including an interview with a cousin of O'Reilly's, and Mary Dreier's 43-page typed sketch, "Leonora O'Reilly: A Chapter of Memories." Scattered items follow on other persons, including Lisa von Borowsky, the young German who first came to Chinsegut in 1924 and became the Robinses' unofficially adopted daughter, and James Mullenbach, a Chicago friend and associate of both MDR and her husband. A final segment, Writings by Others (frames 622-802), is a very miscellaneous collection of typed poems, essays, etc., that found their way into the collection, some clearly connected with the Robinses, others not. At the close of Reel 7 is a section of Addenda to Series 1 (frames 803-866) containing items that turned up after the series had been filmed. Included are an astrological analysis or horoscope of MDR and Raymond Robins, drawn up in 1906, and additional items about Lisa von Borowsky.

Reel: 7

Women's Trade Union League and Its Leaders Author Index

Robins, Margaret Dreier.

Biographical and Personal Material -- Margaret Dreier Robins (continued).
Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; MDR's speeches, which begin this reel (frames 1-233), are in chronological order. For the most part they are in draft or typescript form, although in some cases a printed text is included. The presence of more than one draft sometimes suggests how a speech evolved. A more striking contrast is the difference between MDR's spoken and written style as seen in a 1925 address on China to the Chicago WTUL, of which both a stenographic report and a revised version for publication in *Life and Labor Bulletin* survive. The earliest of the speeches, to the graduating class at Packer Institute in Brooklyn in 1902, sounds a strong inspirational note, one of two elements characteristic of MDR's public addresses. The other, her concern for social betterment, finds expression in a speech here (c. 1903) on "District Nursing" and an essay on Reel 1 on the care of the insane. By 1905, however, MDR's social concern had come to center on the condition of working women. Several manuscripts show her gift for conveying that concern to middle-class audiences through vivid, concrete accounts of her own observations and experiences. A diffusion of her interests after 1922 is suggested by speeches on prohibition, child welfare, and the South. (For additional speeches, see Reel 8, frames 177-220.) Of lesser interest are the groups of fragments and notes, extensive but often mere scraps, that follow (frames 234-585) and a group of miscellaneous lists of names (frames 586-702), including an address book from MDR's early Chicago period. A section of business and financial records (frames 703-1077) completes the reel. It includes her brother Edward's monthly reports of her investment income for the years 1912-25. Scattered reports for later years may be found in MDR's correspondence (Series 3), enclosed with letters from Edward Dreier.

Reel: 2

Robins, Margaret Dreier.

Biographical and Personal Material -- Margaret Dreier Robins (Death, Letters of Sympathy, Memorial Services).
Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; This reel consists of material on the death of MDR. It begins with a small group of death notices and obituaries (frames 1-23), representing the Florida, New York, and labor press. The bulk of the reel (frames 24-699) is devoted to letters and telegrams of sympathy sent to Raymond Robins, Mary Dreier, and Edward Dreier. Among them are warm tributes from Louise de Koven Bowen of Hull House, Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, Carrie Chapman Catt, the Australian novelist Stella Franklin, formerly secretary of the NWTUL, Harold Ickes, Harriet B. Laidlaw, William Draper Lewis, Catharine Waugh McCulloch, Mary Van Kleeck, and such labor associates as Agnes Nestor, Pauline Newman, Mollie Dowd, Anton Johanssen of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and Samuel Levin and Jacob Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Accounts of memorial services in Chicago and Washington (frames 700-712) conclude the reel.

Reel: 3

Robins, Margaret Dreier.

Biographical and Personal Material -- Mary Dreier's Biography of Margaret Dreier Robins.
Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; The Margaret Dreier Robins collection contains three separate typescripts of Mary Dreier's biography of her sister. The first, which is microfilmed here (frames 1-551), is probably a carbon of the original typescript that was sent to prospective publishers. It is arranged by years or groups of years, rather than by chapters, and embodies extensive quotations from letters and other documents. Neither of the two other typescripts has been filmed. The second is essentially the same as the first, with some penciled changes and some passages revised and retyped; the third closely approximates the published work. A preliminary version of chapters 1 and 2 that does not seem to be part of any one of the typescripts has also been filmed (frames 552-581). With the typescripts is a partial file of Mary Dreier's correspondence, 1946-55, pertaining to the writing and particularly the editing of the biography (frames 582-905). Additional correspondence is in the Mary Dreier Papers at the Schlesinger Library, Radcliffe College.

Reel: 4

Women's Trade Union League and Its Leaders Author Index

Robins, Margaret Dreier.

Biographical and Personal Material -- Robins Family, Raymond Robins.
Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; The reel begins with a few miscellaneous items pertaining to the Robins genealogy, to Raymond Robins' sister Elizabeth, author and actress, and to his brothers Saxton and Vernon (frames 1-72). All other material is about Robins himself: a group of general and miscellaneous items (frames 73-108), including a 14-page typed sketch of his life that also covers MDR's (1937); material on particular aspects of his career (frames 109-417); brochures, programs, etc., on his lecture engagements (frames 418-545); several speeches (frames 546-662); other writings and notes (frames 663-780); a few miscellaneous business records (frames 781-788); correspondence and court records of the case of Robins vs. Lee et al. (1942), concerning local taxes on the Robins estate, Chinsegut Hill (frames 789-964); and a group of miscellany (frames 965-1019). The material on particular aspects of Robins' career is probably the most useful. Arranged chronologically, it begins with handwritten documents and local newspaper clippings pertaining to his campaign for municipal reform in Nome, Alaska, in 1900 and ends with items on his two-month disappearance in 1932. Intervening sections help to document his political stands in presidential campaigns from 1908 to 1924, and his speaking tours for the Men and Religion Forward Movement (1912-13), the College Evangelistic Campaign (1915-16), and the Allied Forces for Prohibition (1931-32). A brief section on World War I includes a typed statement, presumably by Robins, on the Russian situation after the Bolshevik revolution, dated Petrograd, Nov. 7/20, 1917. The material on this reel was evidently overlooked when family members sorted out the vast quantity of intermingled papers of Robins and MDR, stored over the years at Chinsegut, and sent the Raymond Robins Papers to the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Reel: 5

Robins, Margaret Dreier.

Correspondence between Margaret Dreier Robins and Raymond Robins.
April 1905 - September 1911

Women's Trade Union League and Its Leaders Author Index

Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; This first reel of the correspondence between MDR and her husband, Raymond Robins, begins with her courtship letters of April-June 1905. (His are in his papers at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.) The correspondence then jumps to 1907, where it is concentrated in the months of October through December, and continues spottily through the next three years and the first nine months of 1911. RR's career during these years moves away from municipal reform in Chicago and into itinerant political campaigning and public speaking. The fall of 1907 finds him in Jersey City aiding the reelection campaign of the reform mayor Mark Fagan. He spends the bulk of the next year, from March through November, working closely with William Jennings Bryan during the Nebraskan's final bid for the presidency. For the two following years RR dedicates his oratorical talents to the cause of labor; he aids striking steelworkers in Ohio and Pennsylvania and works to secure court approval of the Illinois ten-hour law for women achieved by the WTUL. By September 1911 he has decided to preach the gospel of labor as part of the evangelical Men and Religion Forward Movement. MDR during these years is approaching the peak of her leadership of the WTUL. Her letters of 1907-09 give insight into her expanding experiences, both within the League and beyond. In 1907 she organizes a WTUL luncheon for the visiting English suffragist Anne Cobden-Sanderson, secures an interview with President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor to urge the appointment of a woman organizer, and, that November, attends the AF of L convention at Norfolk. Her letters provide a running commentary on its proceedings and shrewd observations on some of its members. Although she finds Gompers and his executive council either hostile toward or fearful of the women's labor movement, she establishes a bond with Andrew Furuseth of the sailors' union and meets other sympathetic delegates. On her return she establishes a similar bond with John Fitzpatrick and Edward Nockels of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and is next year elected to its executive board. Her letters of 1909 report her attendance at the national boot and shoe workers' convention and her participation in the Sagamore Sociological Conference, an Eastern meeting place of reformers. Her comments on WTUL activities express impatience in 1908 with the inefficiency of her staff members, particularly the "allies," but better satisfaction with the League's operations by 1909. Two letters from Boston in 1909 touch upon trouble in the WTUL branch there and a shakeup of its officers, to the dismay of Mary Kenney O'Sullivan. MDR's trade-union commitment is too much for the Chicago Woman's Club, which blackballs her for membership late in 1907. She in turn finds fault with the timidity of some of the League's Hull House allies. Few MDR letters survive for 1910 and 1911. Among them are two items pertaining to her work with the striking shirtwaist workers in Philadelphia in January 1910. RR's letters of 1910-11 comment on this and other League activities, encourage MDR in

her work, and coach her on strategy, with a particular eye to public relations.

Reel: 52

Robins, Margaret Dreier.

Correspondence between Margaret Dreier Robins and Raymond Robins.

October 1911 - March 1915

Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; This reel contains more letters by RR than by MDR; some 40 additional MDR letters of these months are in the Raymond Robins Papers at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. RR's letters on the reel mostly concern his own activities. His speaking tour with the Men and Religion Forward Movement ends in the spring of 1912. That summer he finds himself, apparently unexpectedly, drawn into the orbit of Theodore Roosevelt and the Progressive party when he is invited to join a group of leading social workers for a conference with T.R. at his Oyster Bay home (RR to MDR, July 20). There are no letters during the Progressive campaign itself, in which RR, MDR, and Mary Dreier participated, but RR on Nov. 9 reports a post-election visit to T.R. with Dreier and Frances Kellor. At the end of the year he rejoins the Men and Religion Forward Movement, this time as co-leader, with Fred B. Smith, of a seven-month world evangelical tour that takes them to Hawaii, Japan, China, the Philippines, Australia, and South Africa; his letters describe the tour at some length. By the fall of 1913 he is involved in high-level conferences of Progressive leaders, and during 1914 he is the party's state chairman in Illinois and its candidate for U.S. Senator; one of his September letters describes T.R.'s participation in his campaign. In February 1915 he begins an evangelistic tour of college campuses under YMCA auspices. MDR's letters of late 1911 and especially during 1912 include spirited accounts of her WTUL activities, including a visit from Elizabeth Glendower Evans of Boston. In March 1912 she defends the clothing workers' trade agreement with the Chicago firm of Hart, Schaffner & Marx by warding off a threatened wildcat strike. A year later, reluctantly tearing herself away from a sojourn at Chinsegut Hill, she helps negotiate a renewal of the agreement, gaining a preferential union shop. A long letter in May 1912 describes the summoning of herself and other officers and executive board members of the Chicago Federation of Labor before the Illinois House of Representatives because of a Federation resolution charging a House member with accepting a bribe. Her letters in 1914, her last on this reel, are of lesser consequence.

Reel: 53

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Robins, Margaret Dreier.

Correspondence between Margaret Dreier Robins and Raymond Robins.
April 1915 - August 1916
Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; RR's letters again predominate on this reel. Many of them concern the college evangelistic campaign in which he was engaged in the spring of 1915 and during the months from September 1915 through April 1916. He also describes his travels with Fielder Harris, his black friend of childhood and supervisor of the Chinsegut estate, whom he takes north in August 1915 for a sightseeing tour of New York, Boston, and Washington, with a side trip to Oyster Bay to call on Theodore Roosevelt. Early in 1916 RR buys additional acreage for Chinsegut. His letters of June 1916, after the Progressive party's collapse, record his painful uncertainty about his next step, as he confers with supporters of both Hughes and Wilson; he finally casts his lot with Hughes in August. Though evidence here is scant, MDR seems to have reached the same decision more easily. Her letters of August 1915 give details of her leadership in mobilizing Chicago civic groups to urge a federal investigation of the Eastland disaster, in which an overloaded passenger ship capsized at a Chicago dock, carrying hundreds to their death. She also mentions Samuel Gompers' agreement to appoint Mary Anderson as an AF of L organizer, and her own current effort to raise \$25,000 for the National WTUL. (RR on Nov. 22 hails her achievement of that goal.) Her letters during the first four months of 1916 mention a strike of ladies' garment workers and the arrest of Mary Anderson and other pickets, comment on friction within the New York WTUL, and note with pleasure the engagement of Sidney Hillman and Bessie Abramowitz. MDR spends much of March and April on the road, speaking at colleges and elsewhere and visiting WTUL branches. Her letters of May and June suggest impatience with League affairs, in contrast to her former enthusiasm.

Reel: 54

Robins, Margaret Dreier.

Correspondence between Margaret Dreier Robins and Raymond Robins.
September 1916 - April 1920
Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; The correspondence on this reel, which extends over a period of three and a half years, gives only spotty coverage of the activities of MDR and RR. It begins in the fall of 1916 when both are campaigning for Hughes; a number of RR's letters are here but none of MDR's. RR returns to "social evangelism," but when the United States enters the war he casts about restlessly for a wartime role. His first hope, to serve in Theodore Roosevelt's proposed volunteer brigade, is balked, but T.R.'s influence wins RR a place on a Red Cross mission to Russia (July 1917-June 1918). There he witnesses the Bolshevik revolution and becomes well acquainted with its leaders; fascinated by social and political dynamics, he comes back deeply stirred by the experience. Only one of his letters from Russia is here (a dozen or more are in his papers at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin); excerpts from several others are in MDR's correspondence on Reel 24, and a contemporary assessment, presumably by RR, is on Reel 5. At odds with President Wilson's Russian policy, frustrated in his attempts to see Wilson, and for a time even barred from speaking about Russia, RR forms the firm resolve to win recognition of the Soviet regime that remains one of his political objectives for a decade and a half. In his political work, beginning in 1919, he has the close friendship and financial support of the wealthy mineowner William B. Thompson, his former superior in Russia. He also maintains ties with former Progressives. In a letter of Jan. 19, 1917, he describes the conflict within the Progressive group over the role of George W. Perkins and his own mission as intermediary. Subsequent letters note occasional strategy discussions with other Progressives. RR pins his own hopes on Hiram Johnson, for whom he campaigns in presidential primaries in the spring of 1920. MDR's letters give only occasional impressions of her activities. Only two letters refer to her war work. On RR's advice, she accepts an appointment to the Republican Women's National Executive Committee (September 1918). She notes in April 1918 that Cornelia Bryce Pinchot, wife of Gifford Pinchot, is heading a new local committee of the WTUL in Washington. Several letters describe with enthusiasm the Chicago Stockyards Council, an interunion body organized by John Fitzpatrick. There are passing references to her plans for the International Congress of Working Women. The most persistent theme of her letters on this reel, however, is the desire to spend more time at Chinsegut Hill, the Florida estate to which she and RR now plan to retire after the 1920 presidential campaign.

Reel: 55

Women's Trade Union League and Its Leaders Author Index

Robins, Margaret Dreier.

Correspondence between Margaret Dreier Robins and Raymond Robins.
May 1920 - August 1922
Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; Both MDR and RR become further involved in Republican politics during 1920, although only a few letters touch on MDR's role. Her letter of May 1 gives a lively account of a conference of the Progressive contingent at the Ickes home near Chicago. RR, although distressed by the nomination of Harding rather than Johnson, accepts appointment to the party's executive committee. MDR takes longer to come around, but both of them campaign for Harding that fall. There are a number of RR's letters from the campaign trail but only one of MDR's. Soon after the election, Harding offers RR a high post, presumably that of Secretary of Labor. RR out of loyalty to his friend William B. Thompson, who had been finance chairman of the campaign, conditions his acceptance on Thompson also being given a suitable appointment, a condition that is not met. He makes the same stipulation again in May 1921. MDR's letters of 1921 touch occasionally upon WTUL and other urban matters, but with little enthusiasm. One exception is her trip to Geneva for the second International Congress of Working Women. Her letters in October describe labor and other leaders she meets in Holland and Belgium on her way to Geneva and tell something of the congress itself, although not as fully as in her letters to WTUL associates on Reel 26. Plans for their Florida estate are uppermost in the Robinses' correspondence of 1922. RR, feeling the pinch of postwar depression, has qualms about the cost of remodeling their home for year-round use and about the possibility of supporting themselves by farming. To finance the transition, he signs on as a professional lecturer, at first for one season and then for several more. With her husband on the road, MDR takes full responsibility for Chinsegut, from the repairing and remodeling of the house to hiring a new superintendent for the farm operations. RR by mid-1922 has become involved with Salmon O. Levinson in the movement for the outlawry of war, which he now makes the subject of many of his lectures.

Reel: 56

Robins, Margaret Dreier.

Correspondence between Margaret Dreier Robins and Raymond Robins.
September 1922 - March 1923
Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; The lives of MDR and RR assume during the period of this reel the basic patterns they will follow for nearly a decade. RR spends most of each year on the lecture circuit, with occasional time out for political maneuvering, now mostly backstage. MDR happily devotes herself to their Florida estate. In the fall of 1922 she is directing the work of carpenters, painters, groundsmen, and fruit pickers and "really having a grand time" (Nov. 21). Her letters of early 1923 describe the trees and shrubs she is planting, the local townspeople she is getting to know, and the guests she is entertaining. (For related correspondence, see Reel 6.) On one brief trip north she speaks at a Women's Bureau conference on protective legislation for women which she describes in a letter of Jan. 15, 1923. RR during these months continues to worry about their finances, as Chinsegut expenses mount. To save funds on his travels, he takes to riding day coach and eating in cafeterias. Scattered through his letters are details about his income from lectures and from investments and about expenditures at Chinsegut. In political matters, he gives up lecturing for several weeks in the spring of 1923 to aid the campaign of their old friend and ally from municipal reform days, William E. Dever, the Democratic candidate for mayor of Chicago. MDR sends a strong statement for Dever, which is widely publicized, and Dever wins. RR in national politics finds himself increasingly at odds with President Harding's policies. Committed to the cause of outlawry of war and unalterably opposed to the League of Nations, he has no use for the World Court-- "the fake Court of the League of Nations" -- which Harding proposes to have the United States enter (Feb. 25). With S.O. Levinson, he seeks a political leader who can support his twin causes of outlawry of war and recognition of Russia. By March 1923 he believes he has found one in Senator William E. Borah, with whom he prepares to cast his lot.

Reel: 57

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Robins, Margaret Dreier.

Correspondence between Margaret Dreier Robins and Raymond Robins.
April 1923 - February 1925
Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; Continuing to combine lecturing with backstage political work, RR at the beginning of the reel helps the newly elected mayor of Chicago, William E. Dever, beat back a challenge by the city council. A year later, however, confessing a loss of enthusiasm for municipal reform, RR resists becoming involved in a new city school crisis, in which Margaret Haley, leader of the Chicago teachers' union, breaks with Dever over the policies of his school superintendent. RR's main cause continues to be the outlawry of war. Backed by S.O. Levinson and working closely with Senator Borah, RR conducts a long campaign, beginning in the fall of 1923, to press President Coolidge into endorsing outlawry as the price of RR's support in the 1924 election. Coolidge and his aides offer hope but defer action. RR, frustrated by the sense that he is being outmaneuvered, in June contemplates supporting La Follette or even returning to the Democrats, on the improbable hope that Mayor Dever may become their dark-horse candidate. But in August Coolidge makes the desired statement and RR with relief settles into his familiar role as a Republican. So too does MDR, although he has encouraged her to feel free to support La Follette, as her sister Mary Dreier is doing. RR's letters on this reel end in August 1924. Throughout, they contain scattered impressions and judgments of such political figures as Borah, Bryan, Harold and Anna Ickes, Hiram Johnson, Medill and Ruth McCormick, and Gifford Pinchot. MDR's letters include several from her trip abroad in the summer of 1923 to attend the congress of the International Federation of Working Women. One letter gives a vivid account of her conversation with Alexander Garbai, former president of the short-lived Soviet Republic of Hungary. Two letters in October record her participation in a Citizenship Conference to mobilize support for prohibition, a cause to which both she and RR become increasingly sympathetic over the next few years. Several of her letters in April 1924 discuss the proposal by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor to set up its own women's department and take over the work of the WTUL. The plan, to which RR is favorably inclined, falls through, and an October letter finds MDR in Ohio seeking to strengthen the Midwestern element of the WTUL and its leaders, Elisabeth Christman and Agnes Nestor, by organizing new locals in Cleveland and Toledo. For the most part, however, MDR's letters concern affairs at Chinsegut Hill and the people and families of the nearby town of Brooksville, as she becomes more and more part of the community. One letter (May 7, 1924) describes at length the visit of William Jennings Bryan to Chinsegut and Brooksville and comments thoughtfully on the aging Commoner.

Reel: 58

Robins, Margaret Dreier.

Correspondence between Margaret Dreier Robins and Raymond Robins.
March 1925 - March 1930
Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; The correspondence on the first half of this reel is spotty and incomplete. Many of RR's letters are missing and some of MDR's as well, and the total number of letters for each of the years 1925 through 1928 is relatively small. There are only random references to RR's activities during these years: lectures and backstage negotiations on behalf of the outlawry of war, a cause which moves from the reform fringe to public policy in the Kellogg-Briand Pact of 1928; opposition to the World Court; assistance in the spring of 1927 to Mayor Dever's unsuccessful campaign for reelection in Chicago. Scattered references also indicate an improvement in RR's personal finances, as he recasts his and MDR's investments under the guidance of William B. Thompson. MDR's letters of these years are mostly about affairs at Chinsegut Hill, which becomes their permanent residence in the fall of 1925. She writes of her household, now augmented by Lisa von Borowsky, who rapidly assumes the place of a daughter in their affections; of the estate and its staff and the marketing of eggs, milk, and citrus fruit; and of people and events in the town of Brooksville. Her letters of November-December 1925 record how the Florida land boom was reaching even this quiet backwater. The presidential campaign of 1928 draws both RR and MDR into its affairs. RR by January has established a link with the prohibitionist Citizens Committee of One Thousand, and a letter of May 15 indicates that he will be pressuring the platform committees of both party conventions for suitable dry and peace planks. Although cool to Hoover before his nomination, both RR and MDR rally to his support on the prohibition issue, and, as several letters record, both take part in his campaign, MDR at Republican headquarters in Washington, RR on the campaign trail. RR's life -- now more fully recorded -- enters a new pattern in 1929 and early 1930. Although still doing some public speaking, he devotes most of his time to political matters and to stock market speculation. President Hoover soon after taking office calls on RR for advice on prohibition enforcement and gives him several related missions; indeed, RR seems to have functioned as Hoover's liaison with the dry leadership. He also maintains close contact with Senator Borah on foreign policy matters, including a modified proposal for U.S. entry into the World Court which RR and S.O. Levinson are now backing. RR's letters also include details of his stock speculations from December 1928, when he begins buying on margin, through the crash of 1929, from which he emerges with reduced but still substantial holdings and with an overall profit for the year. There are scattered references (April 1929 and later) to his efforts to shore up the shaky and poorly managed First National Bank of Brooksville.

Reel: 59

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Robins, Margaret Dreier.

Correspondence between Margaret Dreier Robins
and Raymond Robins.
April 1930 - September 1931

Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; As his correspondence records, RR continues through the spring of 1931 to confer periodically with both President Hoover and Senator Borah, despite the fact that these two are increasingly at odds. By May 1930 his own regard for Hoover has been undercut by a sense of Hoover's political ineptitude and loss of nerve in the face of the country's deepening economic collapse. He tries on occasion to press the President on the World Court issue and on easing current federal restrictions on trade with Russia, but finds him unresponsive. By February 1931 he has concluded that were it not for the dry cause their political relationship would be at an end. That cause increasingly engrosses RR's attention and becomes the topic of most of his public lectures. In April 1930 he seeks, unsuccessfully, to dissuade Dwight Morrow from coming out for repeal of prohibition in his campaign for the U.S. Senate. He attends the annual meeting of the Citizens Committee of One Thousand (its annual report is enclosed with his letter of Jan. 14, 1931), takes part in several strategy conferences of dry leaders, and agrees to join a ten-month speaking tour of the Allied Forces for Prohibition (letters of May 17 and 19, 1931, the latter enclosing a 6-page news release). His letters in September describe the start of the tour. Concern over his stock holdings, still shadowed by debts to his brokers for his purchases on margin, is a continuing thread throughout this period. Sharp market declines in November 1930 and the following April and November force him to sell more and more of his holdings to cover his debts. Two letters in 1931 (Feb. 7 and July 23) comment on the current discouraged state of his old friend Harold Ickes. MDR's letters are intermittent during the first part of this reel, with a number apparently not preserved. Throughout the reel, they deal mostly with affairs at Chinsegut and in central Florida. She describes a meeting of the Florida Health Council (Jan. 11, 1931) and the ceremonies at Rollins College when she receives an honorary degree and is one of the speakers in the college's "Animated Magazine" (Feb. 24, 26, 1931). A quest for funds to build a county hospital takes her to New York in the summer of 1931; her letters describe visits to the philanthropist Charles R. Crane and to various foundations. She also reflects on the current vexing problem of unemployment relief. The future of their estate and their own hilltop home becomes a vital concern to both MDR and RR as stock losses threaten to wipe out their financial base. The solution they envisage is to donate the estate to a responsible institution while retaining lifetime use of the house and grounds. They first offer the estate to Rollins College, which declines. RR then (late July 1931) turns to the federal government. His letters over the next six weeks record his careful campaign in Washington as he wins the approval first of Hoover and then of Secretary of Agriculture Arthur Hyde and other department officials to the proposal to make the estate an agricultural experiment station and wildlife refuge. (For other aspects of the negotiations see Reel 36.).

Reel: 60

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Robins, Margaret Dreier.

Correspondence between Margaret Dreier Robins
and Raymond Robins.
October 1931 - March 1933

Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; From the start of this reel, in October 1931, until early June of 1932, RR is constantly on the road as part of a speaking team of the Allied Forces for Prohibition. His letters give a running account of the team's engagements, fund-raising, and occasional personality clashes. Here and later, his letters also include scattered references to his personal finances, including the forced sale of his remaining stock holdings after a further market collapse in late May 1932. (An Aug. 31 letter mentions three stocks still owned by MDR.) A letter of Mar. 22, 1932, casts light on Harold Ickes' current political moves. A call to Washington late in May to confer with President Hoover plunges RR into the bitter conflict then raging between Republican wets and dries over the party's platform for the coming presidential campaign. His letters of the next four weeks describe the backstage struggle, in Washington and at the Republican national convention, during which he and his dry associates succeed in overturning an agreement to endorse "resubmission" of the 18th Amendment to the states and substitute a plank, partly drafted by RR, that most dries find acceptable. RR makes a similar effort in August to modify the wording of Hoover's acceptance speech. Satisfied with Hoover's stand, he plans to campaign for him, although privately convinced he will lose. In a letter of July 2 he urges MDR to stay out of the campaign and to encourage Mary Dreier in her support of Franklin D. Roosevelt; this will keep her "free from Roosevelt's active hostility" and assure "a friend at court" for the Robins estate. MDR's letters continue to chronicle events at Chinsegut. She frets during the long waiting period, chiefly taken up with searching and perfecting land titles, between the government's acceptance of the estate and the formal deed of transfer, which is completed on Apr. 9, 1932. A highlight of this period is the visit to Chinsegut of Jane Addams (late February - early March), about which MDR and RR exchange a few comments. MDR also follows with interest the local political campaign that spring which results in the defeat of the county sheriff, who had shown a ruthless disregard of life in several shooting scrapes and was believed to be linked with a bootleg gang. RR had helped stir community sentiment against Sheriff Cobb in a speech given in Brooksville while he was home over Christmas. One of Cobb's shooting victims was the local city attorney, who had apparently been providing information to federal prohibition agents. RR, as his letters of February and March reveal, secretly enlisted the aid of the federal Prohibition Bureau and its head, Amos Woodcock, in investigating the case. (See also items on Reels 64 and 65.) As an apparent result, he received telephone threats in several cities during his speaking tour. In a letter to MDR dated April 1932 he tells of these threats and leaves detailed instructions in case he should be killed. Knowing this background, MDR and other relatives naturally assumed when RR disappeared in September 1932 that he was the victim of bootleg gangsters. His letters to MDR, which continue up to the afternoon when he left the City Club of New York and dropped from sight, convey no hint of strain or disturbance. On the other

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hand, a memorandum to MDR that he typed at the City Club (Reel 5, frames 388-391) implies that he will be out of touch with her for a time. See Reels 5, 37, and 38 for more on RR's disappearance, eventual discovery, and convalescence at Chinsegut. Correspondence on this reel resumes in late February 1933 when RR returns to public affairs. In association with Alexander Gumberg, his friend from the days of the Russian Revolution, Senator Borah, and others, he works in New York and Washington to build up support for recognition of Russia. He also makes plans for a trip to the Soviet Union, which he sees as "the best bait for my return to the lecture platform" (Mar. 27). With a letter of Mar. 1 he encloses letters from several of his friends, including Jane Addams and Harold Ickes, the latter newly appointed to Franklin Roosevelt's cabinet. MDR's letters of March tell of her activities in the First National Bank of Brooksville, of which she has just been made vice president.

Reel: 61

Robins, Margaret Dreier.

Correspondence between Margaret Dreier Robins and Raymond Robins.

April 1933 - August 1936

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Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; RR revisits Russia in the spring of 1933; his letters of May and June record his travels and his impressions of the society he had last seen fifteen years before. Upon his return in July he heads for Washington, where he consults Harold Ickes, Frances Perkins, Henry Wallace, and other officials of the new administration with a dual purpose: to urge recognition of Russia and to build up "lines of influence" for the government project at Chinsegut. In October he confers with President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull about negotiations with the Soviet regime; the long-awaited recognition takes place in November. (A letter from Anna Ickes to MDR, enclosed with RR's letter of Nov. 27, describes her new life as the wife of a cabinet member.) RR now resumes the earlier pattern of his career: public lecturing combined with periodic backstage negotiations in Washington. The timeliness of his Russian topic brings him good bookings during his first year back on the platform, but by the fall of 1934 his engagements have begun to fall off, and he spends most of the spring and summer of 1935 at Chinsegut. His Washington wire-pulling also encounters setbacks. Dr. E.W. Sheets of the Agriculture Department, whom he has identified and cultivated as the most influential person for Chinsegut affairs, is charged with mismanagement of a major Department project, demoted (October 1934) to superintendent at Chinsegut, and then (early 1935) removed from that post as well, despite RR's strong efforts on his behalf. (A copy of Sheets' own lengthy account of his demotion is on Reel 6.) On other matters, RR's letters note his generally favorable response to the spirit, if not always the practice, of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal. A few references also indicate that he is once again receiving income from stock holdings, although he economizes on his lecture tours by traveling by bus. MDR's letters -- extensive for 1933, more sparse for 1934 and 1935 -- deal as before mostly with events at Chinsegut and nearby Brooksville. They record her continuing adjustment to the new government regime at Chinsegut, which brings the hilltop electricity, new landscaping, and a new water system but elsewhere sacrifices much-loved trees to the needs of cattle-grazing. The letters describe the local impact of several early New Deal relief programs. They mention two public speeches by MDR, her continuing involvement in the Brooksville bank, her presidency of the local Red Cross, and her chairmanship (January 1934) of the local President's Birthday Ball, which strengthens community spirit. Other letters touch upon the unrest at Rollins College, including a key trustees' meeting which she attends in July 1933, and give her reactions (and those of RR) to the founding of Black Mountain College. (See also Reel 39.) RR's near-fatal fall from a tree at Chinsegut in September 1935 (see Reel 41) ends his travels and changes the pattern of correspondence between him and MDR. With rare exceptions, they now exchange letters only during MDR's summer sojourns in the North. The present reel includes one such exception, a period in May and June of 1936 when RR is bedridden downstairs at Chinsegut and MDR is upstairs with a severe attack of shingles. In July she

goes north for a prolonged period of recuperation, first at her brother Edward's Long Island home and then with Mary Dreier in Maine. Her letters from Maine describe visits with Dr. Richard C. Cabot and Louise de Koven Bowen and record her reactions to her current reading in newspapers, magazines, and books. RR comments with enthusiasm on Sidney and Beatrice Webb's Soviet Communism and passes judgment on the Soviet charges against Trotsky, Kamenev, and Zinoviev. As the presidential campaign takes shape, he moves from an initial enthusiasm for Alfred Landon toward support of Roosevelt. MDR in late August still leans toward Landon.

Reel: 62

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Robins, Margaret Dreier.

Correspondence between Margaret Dreier Robins and Raymond Robins. September 1936 - December 1944 and undated Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; This reel, which completes the correspondence between MDR and RR, begins in September 1936 during MDR's summer stay in Southwest Harbor, Maine, and continues through five succeeding summers. Except for two periods when RR is hospitalized -- in the early summer of 1937, when he travels to Boston for observation and treatment, and in May 1940 following a ruptured appendix -- he writes from Chinsegut, where he is at ease in a familiar setting, cared for by the household staff and a congenial medical aide, Fletcher Weston. MDR's letters describe the summer world of her sister Mary in the Mount Desert area and the friends she sees each season. Among them are her old Chicago associate Louise de Koven Bowen, the journalist Bessie Beatty and her actor husband Bill Sauter, William Draper Lewis, judicial scholar and former Progressive, and, on a more formal basis, the junior John D. Rockefeller and the Morgenthau. MDR in the summer of 1937 establishes a particularly close bond with Dr. Richard C. Cabot of Harvard, his long-time secretary, Alice O'Gorman, and his niece Faith Cabot Pigors. Her letters of this and the next two summers tell much about Cabot and his circle, both before and after his death. MDR and RR in their letters also discuss current events: President Roosevelt's court-packing plan (which RR approves), the controversial appointment of Hugo Black to the Supreme Court, the split between the AF of L and the CIO. On her trips north MDR regularly stops off in Washington and catches up on labor news from Mary Anderson and Elisabeth Christman. The letters also comment on events abroad: the rising menace of Hitler, the Munich crisis, the Hitler-Stalin Pact, and the outbreak of war. MDR is deeply hurt in 1938 when her sister Katherine defends Hitler's treatment of the Jews, and RR in 1941 assists the anti-fascist efforts of Harold Ickes and Senator Claude Pepper. In the 1940 elections, both MDR and RR are unreservedly for Roosevelt. There is considerable material in the summer of 1940 about Elizabeth Robins, who returns from England to escape the German bombing attack and recuperates at Southwest Harbor and then in New York. MDR sets forth her religious beliefs in a letter to Harold Ickes' second wife, Jane (copy enclosed with her letter to RR of Aug. 20, 1939). In 1941 RR's letters are present but not MDR's. This is her last summer in Maine; there-after declining health confines her to Chinsegut. Six letters of 1942-44, mostly for special occasions, are the only representation here of her final years. In the last letter, undated but probably written in 1944, she gives directions for the disposition of her remains after her death. Echoing similar instructions by RR (see his letter of May 17, 1939), she specifies that there be no service or show, but simple cremation and the scattering of her ashes beneath the Altar Oak near their Chinsegut home. Small groups of undated letters and fragments by MDR and RR end the reel.

Reel: 63

Robins, Margaret Dreier.

Dreier Family Correspondence. 1855-1882; 1883-1893 and undated Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; These reels, which comprise the first segment of the Correspondence series, consist of family letters of the generation of Margaret Dreier Robins' parents. With two exceptions, the letters were written to Margaret's maternal grandmother in Germany. A few, beginning in the 1850's, are from her son Ludwig, a few in later years from her son-in-law Theodor, but the bulk from her daughter Dorothea ("Dora"), Margaret's mother. A faithful correspondent, Dorothea regularly wrote long, descriptive letters in a neat German script. Those preserved here begin in 1862, two years before her marriage took her to America, and continue until 1893, six years before her death. They thus record her move to the United States, the rearing of her children, and the life of an increasingly well-to-do German-American family in late-19th-century Brooklyn Heights. A few of the letters have partial translations clipped to them; these have been filmed as they occur. Additional Dreier family letters of the nineteenth century, mostly by Margaret Dreier Robins' father, are in the Schlesinger Library at Radcliffe College. Others are at the National Carl Schurz Association in Philadelphia.

Reel: 17; 18

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Robins, Margaret Dreier.

Margaret Dreier Robins Correspondence. Undated (A-L); Undated (M-Z) and Addenda Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; These two reels, which complete the Margaret Dreier Robins correspondence, consist primarily of undated letters and fragments of letters. The letters are arranged alphabetically by author, with title sheets for a few of the larger groups. Reel 50 runs from A through L, Reel 51 from M through Z, followed by a small group of letters and fragments of unknown authorship and a group of thank-you notes from Brooksville students to whom MDR had given books. The last portion of Reel 51, beginning with frame 441, is an Addenda containing dated letters which came to light, either out of place or in other portions of the collection, after the reels for those particular years had been filmed. In the undated letters, correspondents include Dreier and other relatives, among them Elizabeth Robins, Elizabeth Bodine McKay ("Cousin Lizzie"), Raymond Robins' foster mother, and Mary Buck Robins, wife of Raymond's brother Vernon. Several of the letters of Katherine Dreier touch upon the work of her Société Anonyme. Mary Dreier's letters, although large in number (more than 200 frames), are mostly general in content. Included under the R's is a small group of letters and fragments by MDR, two relating to Chicago WTUL and labor matters. There are also letters from such lifelong friends as Elisabeth Frothingham, Alice Smyth, and Emily Ford -- for Ford, one group under her maiden name and a second under her married name of Skeel. Other correspondents, represented by one or two letters each unless otherwise noted, include: Grace Abbott (four letters, two concerned with strategy for obtaining federal child welfare legislation), Jane Addams, Nancy Astor, Anita McCormick Blaine (3 letters), Mary M. Borah, Emma Brace Donaldson, Zelig D. Emerson (a Chicago WTUL ally), Stella Franklin, Alex Gumberg, Agatha Harrison, Alice Henry, Frances Kellor (13 letters), Dora Lipschitz (a student in the WTUL school), Helen Barrett Montgomery, Leonora O'Reilly (5 letters or fragments), Mildred Rankin (WTUL), Laura Riding, Jacob H. Schiff (page 2 of a letter concerning a telegraphers' strike), Mary Rozet Smith, Anna Louise Strong, Anne Withington (on factionalism within the Boston WTUL), and Alfred E. Zimmern. The Addenda, chronological in order, begins with two letters whose content suggests a date of 1904 or earlier; the first seems to pertain to MDR's investigation of hospitals for the State Charities Aid Association. A letter from Katherine Dreier (May 1907) describes Elizabeth Robins' suffrage play, *Votes for Women*, and its reception in London. Vera Cushman of the YWCA speaks warmly (Jan. 24, 1919) of a recent address by MDR. Other letters are from Hamilton Holt, Harold Ickes, Matilda Lindsay of the WTUL, Mary McDowell (4 letters), Archibald MacLeish, Elizabeth Robins (4 letters), Mary Rozet Smith, and Graham Taylor. There are a few letters from MDR to Mary Dreier and from Dreier to MDR, none of special significance.

Reel: 50; 51

Robins, Margaret Dreier.

Margaret Dreier Robins Correspondence. 1876-1905
Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; This first reel of MDR's general correspondence begins with two childhood letters to her grandmother in 1876 and continues through 1905, the year of her marriage and her move to Chicago. Up until 1903 -- the year when she turned thirty-five -- the material is sparse. The one exception is a considerable group of letters, notes, and postcards from her bosom friend of girlhood, Emily Ellsworth Ford, a Brooklyn schoolmate and sister of the author Paul Leicester Ford; these comprise almost all the correspondence of the years 1880-91. Occasional letters during the next decade mention her volunteer work for the Brooklyn Hospital and other charitable enterprises (1894), the lessons she is taking in writing and public speaking (1899), and an exhibit of miniature paintings she organizes for a Brooklyn club (1900). Not until late in 1902, when Margaret Dreier begins her association with the Woman's Municipal League, does the correspondence take on depth. The League's successful campaign, under her management, for a state law regulating employment agencies is reflected in letters during 1903 and 1904 from Louisa Lee Schuyler, Grace Dodge, Margaret L. Chanler, Frances Kellor, Edward T. Devine, and others, and in her letters of early 1905 seeking funds for the New York Association for Household Research. (Related material may be found on Reel 8; see the reel note for a fuller account of the campaign.) Although a letter of Margaret Dreier to Leonora O'Reilly, June 9, 1904, reflects a rising interest in trade unions, most of the correspondence through 1905 deals with personal matters: her engagement and marriage (June 21, 1905) to Raymond Robins, their honeymoon, and their new home in Chicago. In letters to her sister Mary, MDR describes her tenement apartment, her early efforts at housekeeping, and her impressions of Chicago settlement workers and reformers she is meeting. The reel includes a letter from Leonora O'Reilly and one from J.G. Phelps Stokes, which mentions his coming marriage to Rose Pastor.

Reel: 19

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Robins, Margaret Dreier.

Margaret Dreier Robins Correspondence.
1906-1908
Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; The bulk of the correspondence for these three years is between MDR and Mary Dreier, with more of MDR's letters surviving than those of her sister. Their correspondence ranges over a variety of personal and family matters. Although each was closely involved in the Women's Trade Union League from 1907 onward -- Margaret as president of the National and Chicago Leagues, Mary as president of the New York League -- references to League affairs during these years are not very frequent or detailed. MDR writes more fully about the civic reform efforts of Raymond Robins: the campaign for municipal ownership of the street railways and the prolonged struggle within the School Board, from which he and other reformers are eventually ousted. The actions of Jane Addams at a critical stage of the struggle (May 1907) transform MDR's former warm admiration to disillusion. Both Mary Dreier and MDR espouse the cause of the Western mine union leaders Charles Moyer and William Haywood after their forcible extradition to Idaho to face murder charges. MDR's letters tell of her marching in a labor protest parade in Chicago (May 1907), to the deep concern of some of her middle-class League associates; she defends the action in a long letter to a friend, Carrie [Read?]. Her letters also record her expanding horizons during 1906-08 as a delegate to and executive board member of the Chicago Federation of Labor, delegate to two conventions of the American Federation of Labor, and participant in the National Conference of Charities and Correction, and through meeting two visiting English suffragists, Anne Cobden-Sanderson and Ethel Snowden. There are frequent letters during these years from MDR's sister-in-law Elizabeth Robins, author and actress. Two letters of Mary McDowell (Jan. 20 and Mar. 18, 1906) report on her work in Washington on behalf of the WTUL bill for a federal investigation of women's work. Other correspondents on the reel include John R. Commons, Graham Taylor, and, in one or two letters each, Louise de Koven Bowen, Grace Dodge, Margaret Haley, Mary Morton Kehew (an incomplete letter), Paul U. Kellogg, Judge Ben Lindsey, Agnes Nestor, Victor Olander, Leonora O'Reilly, Vida Scudder, and Ida Tarbell.

Reel: 20

Robins, Margaret Dreier.

Margaret Dreier Robins Correspondence.
1909-1910
Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; Affairs of the WTUL bulk much more largely in the correspondence between MDR and Mary Dreier on this reel as compared with the last. MDR's letters reflect the energy and zest she is bringing to the work; Mary Dreier's, a new assurance. "How Mary has developed and 'come out'," comments Elizabeth Robins to MDR (Aug. 6, 1910). As leaders of local Leagues, MDR and Mary discuss their problems with everything from strikes to picnics, including record-keeping and internal dissension (as in the Eva Valesh case in New York). The Chicago League's successful campaign for a state ten-hour law for women is documented in letters of MDR, Agnes Nestor, and others (March-June 1909). When a court test of its constitutionality seems likely, Josephine Goldmark of the National Consumers' League offers her assistance and that of Louis D. Brandeis (see MDR-Goldmark correspondence, July-December 1909). The assistance of Brandeis to the New York WTUL in another case is described in a letter from Helen Marot (July 1910). Some comments about the New York League's shirtwaist workers' strike can be found in Mary Dreier's letters of November-December 1909. MDR on Feb. 14, 1910, refers to the settlement she and Agnes Nestor have won in the Philadelphia phase of the strike. In other letters, MDR reports her appointment by President Gompers of the AF of L to its Industrial Education Committee and Gompers' invitation to her to accompany him and his family on a tour of Europe (Mar. 3, 1909) and appraises the workings of that committee and of the AF of L convention (Aug. 21, Nov. 16, 18, 23, 1909). Her participation in the American Association for Labor Legislation is reflected in letters from John B. Andrews and Irene Osgood (who were married at the Dreier family home in August 1910). Other letters of interest are from Frances Kellor (Aug. 4, 1910) and Alice Stone Blackwell (Aug. 26, 1910). Elizabeth Robins writes about the English suffragists and other matters, and there are individual letters from John R. Commons, Leonora O'Reilly, and Mary Macarthur of the British Women's Trade Union League. MDR's letters of October 1910 give a glimpse of the range of her activities, which in one week include presiding over a suffrage conference, speaking before the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, and attending both a state legislative conference of trade union women and the convention of the State Federation of Labor.

Reel: 21

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Robins, Margaret Dreier.

Margaret Dreier Robins Correspondence.
January 1911 - April 1913
Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; WTUL affairs continue to engross much of MDR's and Mary Dreier's attention during 1911 and the first half of 1912. There are some references in the correspondence to MDR's leadership in the Chicago clothing workers' strike (January-February 1911) and, that fall, to organizing work and arbitration machinery at the firm of Hart, Schaffner & Marx. MDR describes a strike of button makers she aided in Muscatine, Iowa, and shows repeated concern over the editorial policies, business management, and outreach of the League's new magazine, *Life and Labor*. Mary Dreier reports on internal problems of the Boston WTUL (Jan. 31, Feb. 2, 1911). Her letters during 1912 include references to her work on the New York Factory Investigating Commission. Other WTUL activities touched upon in the reel include passage and legal defense of a new and broader ten-hour law in Illinois (see letters of Katharine Coman, Agnes Nestor, Josephine Goldmark, and others, 1911 and early 1912); the founding of a branch in Baltimore (Elizabeth K. Ellicott, May 21, 1911); the Boston League's involvement in the Lawrence textile strike (see especially Elizabeth Glendower Evans, Mar. 25, 1912); and the appropriation of \$600 for League organizing work by the carpenters' national union (Frank Duffy, Jan. 13, 1913). Letters from Pauline Newman and Leonora O'Reilly report on the corset workers' strike in Kalamazoo, Michigan, and other matters, including O'Reilly's WTUL-affiliated Wage Earners' Suffrage League in New York, which she sees as building "a woman's movement in the land on a Labor Foundation" (Sept. 23, 1912). References to the WTUL all but disappear in the second half of 1912 as both MDR and her sister are caught up in the Progressive party. MDR takes vigorous charge of the women's branch of the party's campaign in Illinois. Her papers include both office correspondence (for closely related material see Reel 15, frames 422-520) and penciled accounts to her sister of her campaign speaking in downstate farm areas. A letter from Theodore Roosevelt (Nov. 7) thanks MDR and her husband for their work. On family matters, a crisis in August 1911 -- the marriage of MDR's sister Katherine to a fellow artist and its quick annulment as bigamous -- leads to a flurry of correspondence and the drafting of Mary Dreier to take Katherine to Europe. Mary's severe illness in the winter and spring of 1912-13 further interrupts her work. A letter of MDR to Charles R. Crane, Jan. 30, 1913, asking how the federal government might help save some of the natural beauty near her Florida estate signals her strengthening ties there. Other correspondents on the reel include Elizabeth Robins, Fred B. Smith, Raymond Robins' associate in the Men and Religion Forward Movement, and, in one or two letters each, Jane Addams, Anita McCormick Blaine, Louise de Koven Bowen, Edward T. Devine, Ethel S. Dummer, Harold L. Ickes, Frances Kellor, Ruth Hanna McCormick, Helen Marot, Louis F. Post, and Harriet Taylor Upton.

Reel: 22

Robins, Margaret Dreier.

Margaret Dreier Robins Correspondence.
May 1913 - December 1915
Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; Coverage of WTUL affairs is more spotty in this reel. Although MDR and Mary Dreier each steps down from the presidency of her local League, MDR in 1913 and Mary Dreier in 1914, there is no reference to the latter event. MDR's letters in 1914 touch upon her successful effort to get Agnes Nestor appointed to the federal Commission on Vocational Education, her support of striking copper miners at the Calumet & Hecla Company in Michigan, and the National League's new school for women organizers. Some discordances within the New York WTUL are mentioned: between the socialist members and Melinda Scott (November 1913) and between Mary Dreier and the trade-union members over supporting a state minimum-wage law for women, which the Factory Investigating Commission recommended but the AF of L opposed (August 1914, February 1915). Several letters from Louisa Mittelstadt report on the Kansas City League. MDR's letters of 1915 discuss with considerable frankness the crisis in the affairs of *Life and Labor* and its resolution. They also refer to tensions between the WTUL and the AF of L and to negotiations with President Gompers and his executive council, but give few details; for these one must turn to the Library of Congress collection of the League's records, filmed in conjunction with the present microfilm edition. Correspondence between MDR and Mary Dreier lapses during the last three months of 1915 when MDR is in the East raising money for the National League and aiding the suffrage campaign in New York state, in which Mary is deeply involved. During the sojourn the affairs of the Chicago League -- including a strike of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers to which the League, constrained by its AF of L ties, can give no overt aid -- are reported to MDR in letters from Olive Sullivan, Agnes Nestor, Mary Anderson, and Amy Walker Field. The reel includes some 16 letters between Leonora O'Reilly and MDR; O'Reilly comments on her suffrage work, voices her disillusion with New York trade unionists, and gives her thoughts on peace. Two letters to MDR from John Fitzpatrick of the Chicago Federation of Labor (June 24, 1913; Dec. 3, 1915) convey the warm rapport between them. A letter from Frank P. Walsh (Oct. 22, 1915) credits MDR's appearance before his federal Commission on Industrial Relations with having done much to shape its work. Other correspondents on the reel include Alice Henry and Stella Franklin of the WTUL, Elizabeth Robins, Grace Dodge, Harold L. Ickes, Anna W. Ickes, Alice Thacher Post (on the Woman's Peace Party), and, in single letters, Carrie Chapman Catt and Harriot Stanton Blatch (on MDR's aid to the New York suffrage campaign), William Jennings Bryan, Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence, Graham Taylor, and Walter Weyl.

Reel: 23

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Robins, Margaret Dreier.
Margaret Dreier Robins Correspondence.
January 1916 - December 1917

Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; Women's Trade Union League affairs are somewhat overshadowed on this reel by the presidential campaign of 1916 and then by the impact of America's entry into World War I. The correspondence between MDR and Mary Dreier does, however, touch upon League matters, particularly during the first part of 1916, and there are reports to MDR during her Florida sojourns from Agnes Nestor, Mary Anderson, and other League associates in Chicago. Both this reel and the next also include occasional letters by MDR to wealthy donors in which she describes recent WTUL activities at some length, with special emphasis on the training school for organizers. (Several letters from one of its graduates, Agnes Burns, are on the reel.) The collapse of the Progressive party in 1916 propels both MDR and her sister into the Republican camp. MDR in several letters gives her reasons for supporting Charles Evans Hughes; Mary Dreier reports the dismay and incomprehension of her trade union friends in New York over their choice. MDR spends most of October as chief speaker on a Women's Hughes Campaign Train touring the West. Two letters from Frances Kellor document the arrangements for the tour, but only one item gives a first-hand glimpse of MDR's campaign experience. Wartime matters predominate after April 1917. Several items concern early pressure by Agnes Nestor and others to get trade union women represented on the committees being set up to spur war production. MDR in letters to her sisters and others describes her work as chairman of the Department of Women and Children in Industry of the Illinois Division of the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense. Samuel Gompers in July appoints her to a committee under his branch of the Council of National Defense but two months later (so she reports) engineers her defeat for reelection to the executive board of the Chicago Federation of Labor. Several letters from Mary Anderson report on her organizing work for the WTUL. There are a few references to the successful woman suffrage campaign in New York state and Mary Dreier's part in it. Several of MDR's letters on this reel show her gift for lively description and thoughtful analysis. They give her reactions to current events and to people: visiting British officials; delegates to the State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, at which she speaks; and former House Speaker Joseph Cannon, on whom she calls at his downstate home. A letter to Mary Dreier (Oct. 7, 1917) pictures vividly Theodore Roosevelt's visit to the Robinses' tenement apartment. In two letters to Carrie Chapman Catt (November 1917) MDR analyzes the shortcomings of the wartime agencies dealing with women and, in declining appointment as a vice president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, stresses the importance of the WTUL as giving women workers a base from which to fight for proper recognition from the AF of L. The reel includes several letters between MDR and Leonora O'Reilly, several from Elizabeth Robins, and single letters from Jane Addams, Samuel Gompers, Medill McCormick, and Victor Olander.

Reel: 24

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Author Index

Robins, Margaret Dreier.
Margaret Dreier Robins Correspondence.
January 1918 - April 1920

Women's Trade Union League and Its Leaders Author Index

Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; MDR continues to head the Department of Women and Children in Industry of the Illinois Division of the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, during most of 1918, despite a long sojourn in Florida and exasperation over the lack of clear lines of authority. There is considerable correspondence in the first part of the year between MDR and her Illinois superior, Louise de Koven Bowen; see also related matter on Reel 13. A few letters in 1918 from Ethel M. Smith and Mary Anderson report on WTUL activities, but by the fall MDR's interest centers on her plan for a postwar International Congress of Working Women. A number of letters record the planning and successful carrying through of the Congress, which meets in Washington in October 1919, as well as the creation of a continuing office financed and staffed by MDR. This indeed is the general pattern of her labor activities during the first two postwar years, as suggested by her correspondence: an increasing remoteness from the day-to-day affairs of the WTUL and the pursuit of special League projects which she carries out largely on her own, such as organizing work in Virginia or a somewhat vague Educational Department (see letters from Mildred Rankin and Margaret T. Hodgen). In other postwar activities, MDR at the urging of Carrie Chapman Catt heads the Committee on Women in Industry of the League of Women Voters and wins endorsement of a broad reform program from that League's 1920 convention. (See Reel 13 for related material.) In response to a telegraphed appeal from Theodore Roosevelt, MDR in September 1918 accepts membership on the new Republican Women's National Executive Committee; in early 1920 she also joins the party's Committee on Policies and Platform. Letters from Ruth Hanna McCormick, Mary G. Hay, Cornelia Bryce Pinchot, Harriet Taylor Upton, and others touch on these party activities; see also material on Reel 15. While MDR's Republican ties are strengthening, her sister's are weakening. Mary Dreier's letters report her earnest lobbying at Albany in 1919 and 1920 for eight-hour and minimum-wage laws for women, and her embittered response when these are twice blocked by strong-arm tactics on the part of the state's Republican leaders. A further obstacle that she reports -- an emerging feminist opposition to protective legislation -- foreshadows the coming polarization over the Equal Rights Amendment. One persistent thread in this reel is the close relationship between the WTUL and the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor. League members and supporters, so correspondence on this reel suggests, did much to bring about the Bureau's creation (1918) as a wartime agency, to insure its continuation after the war, and to influence the choice of its first two directors, Mary Van Kleeck and Mary Anderson. The appointment of Anderson, a League stalwart, cemented the ties between the Bureau and the League. Her letters to MDR in early 1920 -- the beginning of a regular correspondence that continues through the next quarter-century -- convey a growing mastery of the Washington world of national and bureaucratic politics. Other correspondents on this reel include Agnes Nestor and Maud Swartz of the

WTUL, Mary Van Kleeck, Elizabeth Robins, and, in single letters, Edith Abbott, Grace Abbott, Governor Henry J. Allen of Kansas, the English labor leader Margaret Bondfield, Harold Butler of the International Labor Organization, Katharine Bement Davis, John Fitzpatrick, Julia Lathrop, and Rose Schneiderman.

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Robins, Margaret Dreier.
Margaret Dreier Robins Correspondence.
May 1920 - October 1921

Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; Money matters are the principal concern in the WTUL correspondence on this reel. By the spring of 1921 office salaries are in arrears and the biennial convention scheduled for that year has to be put off to 1922 -- and with it MDR's planned resignation as national president. Fund-raising efforts, though constant, are hampered by the postwar depression. MDR entrusts these efforts largely to Mary Dreier and Cornelia Bryce Pinchot (Mrs. Gifford Pinchot); she herself is raising money for the League's offshoot, the International Congress of Working Women. These and other League matters are discussed in MDR's letters and in letters from Dreier and Pinchot, from Emma Steghagen, Alice Henry, and Agnes Nestor in Chicago, and from Ethel Smith, the League's Washington lobbyist. Smith in December 1920 reports overtures from the League of Women Voters that lead to the founding of the Women's Joint Congressional Committee. MDR in a draft fund-raising letter in July 1920 develops at some length her concept of the value of trade unions. Her political involvement reaches a high point on this reel. Letters in 1920 from Harriet Taylor Upton, Mary Garrett Hay, Helen Rogers Reid, Corinne Roosevelt Robinson, and William Allen White pertain to her membership in the Republican party's national executive committee and its policies and platform committee. A supporter of Hiram Johnson, MDR is "outraged" by the nomination of Harding (to Mary Dreier, June 16) but after a month decides to support him. Her reasons, as set forth in a letter to Louise de Koven Bowen (Aug. 18), are more negative than positive: to defeat the League of Nations (which contradicts "every honorable principle for which we fought in the War"); to redeem civil liberties from the ruthless attacks of Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer; and to ward off the corrupting influence of the liquor interests by supporting prohibition. Various letters touch upon her campaign activities: her presiding over a large group of women who meet with Harding at his Ohio home on October 1 to present a program of "social justice" measures and receive his blessing (the text of MDR's speech is on Reel 15); her speaking tours in Ohio and the West. Post-election letters from Harding and his wife thank her for her aid. MDR's support of Harding dismays some leaders in the women's movement; for thoughtful discussion of the issues and implications of the 1920 campaign see letters from Elizabeth J. Hauser, Jessie J. Hooper, Amy G. Maher, and Carrie Chapman Catt, and MDR's replies. Mary Dreier's letters reveal a lukewarmness toward Harding and note her concentration on the unsuccessful campaign in New York state to defeat Republican Senator James Wadsworth. MDR's Republican ties serve her well in defending the federal Women's Bureau against efforts to cut its appropriations, transfer it out of the Department of Labor, or replace its head, Mary Anderson, by a political appointee. (See letters of Will H. Hays, May 18, 1920; Mary Anderson, Mar. 8, 1921; Harriet Upton, Mar. 19, 31, 1921; and MDR's interchange in the same month with Secretary of Labor James J. Davis.) Other letters from Anderson, Mary Van Kleeck, and Ethel Smith touch

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on Bureau affairs. MDR's interest in international matters continues to grow. She receives periodic reports from Miriam G. Shepherd at the office of the International Congress of Working Women and attends its sessions at Geneva in October 1921, describing her experiences in lively letters to her WTUL associates. She also guides the League in sponsoring mass meetings in favor of disarmament on the eve of President Harding's Washington Arms Conference. Other topics on the reel include some discussion of the concept and leadership of the League of Women Voters, in letters from Marie Stewart Edwards (with MDR's replies) and Carrie Chapman Catt; and the founding of the Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers, in letters from Susan M. Kingsbury, Alice Henry, and Mary Anderson. Other correspondents on the reel include Leonora O'Reilly, Pauline Newman, and, in single letters, Jane Addams, Margaret Bondfield, Herbert Croly, Stella Franklin, Harold Ickes, Mary McDowell, Lucy Randolph Mason, Julia O'Connor, and Graham Taylor.

Reel: 26

Robins, Margaret Dreier.
Margaret Dreier Robins Correspondence.
November 1921 - May 1923

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Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; Fund-raising efforts for the WTUL continue during the period of this reel, although a letter from Elisabeth Christman, Feb. 23, 1923, indicates that financial pressures have eased. One venture that proves successful is an address in Philadelphia by Nancy Astor, the titled American-born member of the English parliament, who draws a large paying audience. (MDR in a letter of May 18 describes Lord and Lady Astor's visit to Chicago and her favorable impressions of them.) There are not many Mary Dreier letters on this reel, but one or two touch on affairs of the New York WTUL, as do one letter from Maud Swartz and three from Rose Schneiderman. Several letters from Agnes Nestor report on the Chicago League, including its renewed attempt to obtain a state eight-hour law for women. Letters in May 1922 and later in the year deal with discord in the Philadelphia League between the current leaders, Pauline Newman and Frieda S. Miller, and some of the members; the situation is still unresolved a year later according to Miriam G. Shepherd, Apr. 5, 1923. MDR during her ever-longer absences in Florida receives frequent reports on National League matters from Elisabeth Christman, Miriam Shepherd (who by late 1922 has assumed charge of fund-raising), and Alice Henry (mostly on the League training school). Some League events are not recorded here: the national convention in 1922, MDR's stepping down as president and the ceremony in her honor, and her participation in meetings of the executive board. MDR continues to keep in touch with what has now become the International Federation of Working Women. Besides letters from its secretary, Marion Phillips of England, and copies of some of MDR's replies, there is discussion of the Federation, and especially of complications regarding plans for its 1923 Congress, in letters from Maud Swartz, Miriam Shepherd, Elisabeth Christman, and others. The Equal Rights Amendment first becomes an issue in December 1921 (see Ethel M. Smith to Alice Paul, Dec. 10); the National WTUL calls a Legislative Conference of Trade Unionists in February to discuss it. In April 1923 the League seeks to ward off passage of any resolution unfavorable to protective legislation at a forthcoming meeting of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance. MDR's membership (1922-23) as a League representative on the Committee on Public Relations of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America is reflected in correspondence with Will Hays, the industry "czar," Lee Hanmer, the committee chairman, and others. Her protest against Hays' handling of the Fatty Arbuckle case presages her withdrawal. (There is related material on Reel 16.) MDR's growing attachment to her Florida estate is evident in enthusiastic letters to her sisters in early 1923 about her plantings of trees and shrubs, the agricultural exhibits at the South Florida Fair, the guests she is entertaining, and the effort of Aunt Jane, a venerable former slave, to learn to write. Mary Anderson continues to write regularly to MDR from her Women's Bureau post. Other correspondents on the reel include Cornelia Pinchot and, in single letters, Margaret Bondfield, Anna Wilmarth Ickes,

Betzy Kjelsberg of Norway, and Catharine Waugh McCulloch.

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Robins, Margaret Dreier.
Margaret Dreier Robins Correspondence.
June 1923 - February 1924

Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; Preparations for the 1923 Congress of the International Federation of Working Women and concern about its prospects dominate the first part of this reel (through the end of 1923). There is correspondence on this topic between MDR and Marion Phillips, Miriam Shepherd, and Maud Swartz and letters from Mary Anderson, Ethel Smith, Frieda Miller, and others, including two of the foreign delegates. MDR describes the Congress itself, which meets in Vienna, in letters of Aug. 19 and 20 and discusses its outcome -- the decision, despite the firm opposition of the American delegation, to seek an affiliation with the International Federation of Trade Unions -- in several subsequent letters of that month. (See also related material on Reel 12.) The WTUL is represented in the first part of the reel only by a few letters from Alice Henry and Miriam Shepherd. It bulks somewhat larger, however, in the 1924 portion, in which Shepherd reports on her continued fundraising and Elisabeth Christman on other aspects of the national office. Letters from Mary Anderson and Agnes Nestor describe warmly the Chicago League's 20th anniversary dinner in January 1924. Other topics touched upon in the reel are the current campaign for the outlawry of war, which MDR and her husband were strongly supporting and which the National WTUL had endorsed; the prohibition movement, in which MDR had first become involved as a member of the Citizenship Conference (see her description of the Conference in her letter of Nov. 22, 1923, to Nancy Astor); and the Equal Rights Amendment. The Woman's Party's aggressive advocacy of the amendment for a time puts the WTUL on the defensive, but the League rests more easily after a successful hearing before a Senate committee in February 1924. Several letters near the end of the reel mark the beginning of matters that find fuller development on the next: a new initiative by Samuel Gompers and the AF of L with regard to organizing women workers, and tension between Maud Swartz, MDR's successor as national president of the WTUL, and Elisabeth Christman, the national secretary. Very little correspondence between MDR and her sister Mary turns up in this reel, but the personal side of MDR's life is represented in letters to her ailing sister, Dorothea. One in June 1923 mentions a dinner with two leaders of the outlawry of war movement, S.O. Levinson and Senator William E. Borah, and describes in detail the household and background of Mayor William E. Dever of Chicago, an old friend. A series of letters during her trip abroad in July and August record vividly her impressions of England and the Continent. Her letters from London, where she meets a number of prominent political and literary figures, exemplify her skill at picturing people and occasions and her reactions to them. Her visit to Germany renews ties with relatives and friends there, as reflected in subsequent letters from them and her replies (in German). Dorothea Dreier dies in New York while MDR is on her way back from Europe. A group of letters of sympathy sent to MDR and Mary Dreier is included on this reel following the regular correspondence for 1923; among those writing are Lillian Wald, Leonora

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O'Reilly, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, and Rebekah Kohut. Other correspondents on the reel include Nancy Astor, Margaret Bondfield, Carrie Chapman Catt, and Cornelia Pinchot (two letters each), and, in single letters, Jane Addams, Mary A. Dingman of the YWCA, Stella Franklin, Mary G. Hay, Anna Ickes, Abbie O'Connor (labor organizer and graduate of the WTUL training school), Victor Olander, and two of MDR's new English acquaintances, Maude Royden and Charles Trevelyan, the latter soon to become Minister of Education in the Labour government.

Reel: 28

Robins, Margaret Dreier.
Margaret Dreier Robins Correspondence.
March 1924 - June 1925

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Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; During the spring of 1924, as MDR moves to disengage herself from WTUL affairs, two developments exert a countering influence: discord within the League, and a new overture from the AF of L. Both matters are recorded at some length in letters from Mary Anderson, Agnes Nestor, and Elisabeth Christman, along with others from Alice Henry, Mary Van Kleeck, and Mary Dreier. The letters report rising discontent with Maud Swartz, MDR's successor as national president, severe friction between Swartz and Elisabeth Christman, the national secretary, and an accompanying sectional rivalry as Swartz and other New York leaders press for moving the national office from Chicago to the East. At the same time, President Gompers proposes that the AF of L set up a women's department to take over organizing work and supplant the WTUL. Both of these developments lead to urgent calls to MDR for her aid and participation. Both, in the end, come to little. As the national WTUL convention approaches, there is talk of an alternative presidential candidate, with apparent consensus on Rose Schneiderman, but Maud Swartz is reelected. (The correspondence throws no light on how this came about.) The Gompers proposal is discussed in a series of conferences in which League and union representatives participate, but is eventually blocked by opposition from some of the national unions. During the negotiations Florence Thorne, Gompers' editorial and research assistant, plays a significant role as backstage intermediary. More routine affairs of the WTUL are discussed in letters from Nestor and Christman in Chicago, two letters from Rose Schneiderman in New York, and a series of reports from Miriam Shepherd and others on the perennial effort to raise funds. Financial affairs reach something of a crisis in the winter of 1924-25 but are eased by the gift (anonymously) of \$5,000 from Abby Aldrich Rockefeller. The International Federation of Working Women becomes affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions, a move favored by Maud Swartz and Rose Schneiderman but firmly opposed by MDR. Following MDR's view, the WTUL at its 1924 convention severs its connection with the IFWW. In legislative matters, Elisabeth Christman and Ethel Smith report on the National WTUL's aid to the hard-fought and unsuccessful campaign in the fall of 1924 to secure ratification of the federal Child Labor Amendment in Massachusetts, and Mary Dreier and Agnes Nestor describe new efforts for maximum-hour laws in Illinois and New York. During the 1924 presidential campaign the League's trade union members enthusiastically support Robert La Follette, as does Mary Dreier; MDR remains aloof and apparently retains her Republican ties. A reorientation of MDR's other interests is suggested by the material on this reel. She leaves the executive board of the WTUL at its 1924 convention (her sister Mary takes her place) and thereafter devotes her primary attention to its Committee on International Relations, with particular emphasis on the Far East. Now spending most of the year in Florida, she becomes increasingly involved in affairs there: her estate and its crops, state child

welfare work, and in particular the founding of a YWCA branch in the nearby town of Brooksville. Indeed, her previous links with the YWCA seem to converge and strengthen at this point. Her interest in China, first stirred by YWCA acquaintances, finds expression here in correspondence with two YWCA secretaries currently concerned with that country, Mary A. Dingman and Agatha Harrison. She recalls her friendship with Florence Simms, the YWCA's first industrial secretary, and Simms' assistance to the WTUL in a long letter to Simms' biographer (Apr. 3, 1925) and joins a committee for a Florence Simms Memorial Scholarship. In other letters on the reel, Mary Dreier reports on a project to get Leonora O'Reilly a lectureship at the New School for Social Research and describes (June 27, 1925) a conference in which she takes part between outlawry of war and World Court advocates seeking a common ground. Carrie Chapman Catt comments light-heartedly on the behavior of men in politics and confides to MDR how she will vote in the 1924 election. Other correspondents briefly represented include Grace Abbott, Sophonisba Breckinridge, William Jennings Bryan, Zona Gale, Sidney Howard, Anna Ickes, Dr. Howard A. Kelly of Johns Hopkins, Mary McDowell, the Chicago labor leader Victor Olander, Margaret Sanger, and Lenna Lowe Yost of the WCTU.

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Robins, Margaret Dreier.
Margaret Dreier Robins Correspondence.
July 1925 - February 1927

Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; MDR's identification with Florida becomes complete in the fall of 1925 when she and her husband close out the Chicago tenement apartment they have maintained for twenty years and ship their belongings to Chinsegut. Her life now assumes the characteristic pattern of her later Florida years: frequent house guests and entertainments at their hilltop home; occasional reunions with Raymond Robins, whose lecture tours and work for political causes keep him mostly on the road; and community leadership in nearby Brooksville, particularly through the local YWCA. Her letters on this reel mention two of her YWCA projects: staging a pageant of Florida history and opening a bookshop. The latter soon came to function also as a lending library and remained one of her favorite enterprises. There is a good deal of correspondence with Henrietta Roelofs and other national YWCA officials about securing a secretary for the Brooksville branch and other matters. MDR's letters also suggest the warm bond already established between the Robinses and Lisa von Borowsky, the young German who first came to help MDR at Chinsegut in the fall of 1924 and became a permanent member of the household. Correspondence relating to the WTUL diminishes. MDR now stays pretty much out of its affairs. Despite appeals from Elisabeth Christman, Agnes Nestor (who continues to send periodic reports on Chicago affairs), and others, she does not attend the 1926 national convention. Mary Anderson voices renewed concern about the presidency, but Maud Swartz decides not to stand for reelection and Rose Schneiderman takes her place. Letters from Christman and Sarah Green report on the convention; Green's letter expresses the strong dependence upon MDR felt by some League members. MDR is much disappointed by the convention's decision to discontinue the League's training school for organizers. She does remain active in the League's Committee on Oriental Relations (as it is now called). Letters about the committee from Elisabeth Christman and others in the fall of 1925 concern efforts in Shanghai to regulate child labor and the plan, subsequently dropped, to send two WTUL delegates to China to look into labor conditions. MDR's own interest in China leads her to become a trustee of the Tsung Hua School in Soochow, with whose head, C.N. Wang, she corresponds in mid-1926. (Reel 16 includes a few related items.) Three incoming letters relate to her membership on the prohibitionist Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement (Lucy W. Peabody, Mar. 8, 1926) and the Standing Committee on Trades and Professions of the International Council of Women (Ethel M. Zimmern and Dr. Alice Salomon, April 1926). A separate group of letters at the end of 1926 acknowledges gifts made from the estate of MDR's sister Dorothea to the New York WTUL, the New York Child Labor Committee, and several local charities. Katherine Dreier tells MDR about a traveling exhibit she has assembled of Dorothea Dreier's paintings and of the favorable reviews it has received. Mary Anderson's letters of 1926 give some details of her dealings with the Woman's Party, which demands an equal voice, along with proponents of

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protective legislation for women, in the advisory committee for a Women's Bureau investigation into the effects of such legislation. Other correspondents on the reel include Alice Henry (one letter describes a meeting of women trade unionists in Australia sparked by her visit there), and, in single letters, Jane Addams, Will W. Alexander of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Ethel S. Dummer, Anna W. Ickes, and Leonora O'Reilly.

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Robins, Margaret Dreier.

Margaret Dreier Robins Correspondence.
March 1927 - April 1928
Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; MDR's letters on this reel reflect her continued involvement with the YWCA: with her local branch and its bookshop, with other branches in West Coast Florida, and, through correspondence, with such national officers as Henrietta Roelofs and Agatha Harrison. Harrison is among her guests at Chinsegut during the early months of 1928, as are three Chicago friends, Mary McDowell, Anna Ickes, and Harriet Monroe of Poetry magazine. She continues to receive reports on WTUL activities from Elisabeth Christman and Agnes Nestor; two of Nestor's 1928 letters describe her unsuccessful campaign in the Democratic primary for a seat in the Illinois legislature. Letters from Ethel Smith and Mary Anderson report anti-red attacks on the WTUL and other progressive women's groups, some aired through the DAR. Finding enough money to meet League expenses continues to require steady effort, with Elisabeth Christman now adding this to her other responsibilities; she does, however, take time to aid a strike in Indiana of her own union, the glove workers. MDR's involvement with the WTUL during the period of this reel is confined mostly to its "Southern project": an effort, based in Richmond, Virginia, to organize women workers in Southern textile mills. Letters from Christman and from Matilda Lindsay, head of the Richmond office, deal with the project, and MDR twice speaks in Richmond on its behalf. Letters from Mary Dreier indicate that she too is now more remote from everyday affairs of the WTUL. She still gives occasional aid to lobbying work at Albany. In March 1927 she has the satisfaction of seeing the long-sought 48-hour-week law for women enacted. The New York WTUL pays her a surprise tribute at its annual meeting, the Women's City Club honors her at a party celebrating passage of the law, and Governor Alfred Smith, her former colleague in the Factory Investigating Commission, sends her a warm note of congratulation. Should Smith be nominated for the presidency, she tells MDR (Mar. 31), she will be for him, "wet or not wet." In another letter of that same month she mentions taking Eleanor Roosevelt, Marion Dickerman, and Nancy Cook to the theater. Her letters also report on the illness and death (April 1927) of Leonora O'Reilly. In April 1928 Mary Dreier attends the national convention of the YWCA. The reel contains several letters from Anna Ickes, Harriet Monroe, and Mary McDowell (one of December 1927 discusses the need for whites to readjust to the "New Negro") and individual ones from Jane Addams, Carrie Chapman Catt, Stella Franklin, Belle Case La Follette, Louise Leonard of the new Southern Summer School for Women Workers in Industry, and William Draper Lewis. A letter from Katherine Dreier (Mar. 10, 1927) reports on the activities of her Société Anonyme, devoted to the understanding of modern art.

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Robins, Margaret Dreier.
Margaret Dreier Robins Correspondence.
May 1928 - May 1929

Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; Save for the fall presidential campaign, the pattern of MDR's activities continues on this reel with little change. The YWCA remains her central focus, with emphasis on her local branch and its bookshop, but her correspondence reveals a widening circle of friends within the state, both in and out of YWCA circles, mostly women with constructive community interests similar to her own. Her delight in the beauties of her hilltop home and its surrounding woodlands persists, as does the flow of visitors she entertains, among them, on this reel, Thomas A. Edison and the noted missionary Dr. Ida S. Scudder. MDR maintains contact with the WTUL through letters from Elisabeth Christman, Agnes Nestor, Mary Anderson, and Matilda Lindsay, and she retains her interest in the League's Southern program, attending the League's national convention in 1929 to give an address on "The Human Side of the New Industrial South." In advance of the convention, Mary Anderson proposes Mary Dreier for the national presidency, but MDR in a letter to her sister (Apr. 8) discourages the idea, suggesting instead a YWCA post as "more inclusive in fellowship and friendship." An appointment as director of work among industrial women for Herbert Hoover's presidential campaign takes MDR to Republican headquarters at Washington, where she remains from early September through election day. Much of her official correspondence seems to be here, including two letters from Hoover. (A personal note after the election thanks her for her work.) In letters to Helen Garrett and Alice Henry (Sept. 27 and 29) MDR gives her impressions of Hoover as a person and her reasons for supporting him (his mastery of economic matters, the prohibition question) and describes how her experience of the effects of saloons in Chicago's 17th ward made her "a passionate 'dry'." Other comments are in letters to Mary Dreier. A letter from Eleanor Roosevelt suggests that the cause of protective legislation for women would be served if Hoover's stand on that issue were made clear; the Woman's Party, she says, is claiming that he is opposed to such legislation and is supporting him on that basis. The mixed sentiments of two of MDR's labor friends about the election are expressed in letters from Elisabeth Christman and Victor Olander. Following Hoover's election, the Hearst columnist Arthur Brisbane reports with approval the rumor (apparently without substance) that MDR will be Hoover's Secretary of Labor. A letter from Hoover in May mentions his wish to consult with her about plans for White House conferences on housing and child welfare. In other letters, Mary Dreier describes in some detail (Mar. 18, 1929) the struggle of the Colorado progressive Josephine Roche to maintain control of her coal mine, which she is operating under union contract. Several letters from Alice Henry, in her California retirement, give her lively reflections on current literature and events, as does a letter from Stella Franklin in Australia. Other correspondents include Lucy W. Peabody of the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement, Harold L. Ickes and his wife Anna, Carrie Chapman Catt, and, in single letters, Arthur Brisbane, Robert M. La Follette,

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Jr., Abby Aldrich Rockefeller, Ida Scudder, and Harriet Taylor Upton.

Reel: 32

Robins, Margaret Dreier.

Margaret Dreier Robins Correspondence. June 1929 - March 1930
Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; MDR takes on a new responsibility during the period of this reel, as a member of the planning committee of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, and then as a member of its Committee on Vocational Guidance and Child Labor. Letters from Ray Lyman Wilbur, Grace Abbott, Louise de Koven Bowen, Mary McDowell, Congressman Morris Sheppard, and others pertain to Conference matters. As an offshoot, MDR also participates in the Florida Health Council. Otherwise, her interests continue much as before: the YWCA, local, regional, and national; her Chinsegut Hill estate and its new outpost, a cottage on the Gulf Coast, named Bimini's Isle after her current family nickname. An increasing number of speaking and social engagements take her to other central Florida cities, now accessible by good roads. A letter to Henrietta Roelofs (Mar. 28, 1930) gives a detailed report on the varied and extensive program of her local YWCA. Raymond Robins still spends most of his time on the road, but during one of his Chinsegut sojourns he delivers an address on prohibition in St. Petersburg that holds a large crowd enthralled. MDR's life so far seems untouched by the depression, although letters in early 1930 from James Mullenbach and Amy G. Maher describe severe unemployment in Chicago and Toledo. There are fewer letters than usual from MDR's most faithful WTUL correspondents, Elisabeth Christman and Mary Anderson, but Agnes Nestor continues her reports from Chicago, and several letters from Rose Schneiderman suggest a somewhat warmer bond with MDR than in the past. The League's involvement in the current Southern textile strikes is mentioned, but without much detail; Matilda Lindsay gives on-the-spot leadership, with assistance from Elisabeth Christman, who makes at least one trip through the area. MDR's friendship with President Hoover helps win the Women's Bureau an extra appropriation to investigate the health of women workers in industry (MDR to Hoover, Aug. 7, 1929; Mary Anderson to MDR, Oct. 30, 1929). The reel includes several letters each from Carrie Chapman Catt, Lucy W. Peabody, and Alice Thacher Post; two each from Jane Addams and Stella Franklin; and single letters from John B. Andrews, President Hoover, Mrs. Hoover, Florence Kelley, Paul U. Kellogg, S.O. Levinson, the English labor leader Kate Manicom, Harriet Monroe, and Harriet Taylor Upton. A letter from Mary McDowell expresses her growing interest in interracial work.

Reel: 33

Robins, Margaret Dreier.

Margaret Dreier Robins Correspondence. April - December 1930
Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; MDR's continued interest in the YWCA is seen in correspondence with Florida leaders and with Eleanor Copenhagen and Henrietta Roelofs of the national office. She describes recent activities of her local YWCA in a letter to Roelofs of Dec. 1, 1930. She is delighted when her sister Mary is elected to the YWCA's national board in May. Other activities of these months are a party in celebration of the Robinses' 25th wedding anniversary, held at the Edward Dreiers' Long Island home (see MDR's description in a letter to Anne Mullenbach, Oct. 17, and related material on Reel 1), a long summer sojourn at Southwest Harbor, Maine, with Mary Dreier, during which she receives frequent letters from Lisa von Borowsky and from Florida friends; and the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, which meets in November. By the end of 1930 the Robinses have begun to feel the pinch of the depression, as income from their investments declines. There is less WTUL correspondence here than on previous reels: one letter from Agnes Nestor (which includes a description of her work on the Governor's Commission on Unemployment and Relief), one from Rose Schneiderman, and two letters plus several telegrams from Elisabeth Christman. By vote of the 1929 national convention, the League's national headquarters moves in May to Washington, a shift which MDR regards as a mistake. In response to an urgent call in July from Schneiderman, MDR attends an executive board meeting held to discuss the League's Southern campaign. That campaign meets a severe test in the prolonged strike of textile workers in Danville, Virginia. Letters in September from Elisabeth Christman and Francis J. Gorman of the United Textile Workers describe the strike. As conditions worsen, MDR telegraphs President Hoover asking him to receive a committee representing the strikers (he steers them instead to the Secretary of Labor) and ships off relief supplies through her local YWCA. Mary Anderson's letters on this reel make little reference to WTUL matters but include her estimate of the significance of the 1930 elections. Mary McDowell (Apr. 7) describes her visit to Atlanta University and her dinner with John Hope. Katherine Dreier (Apr. 14-16) gives an account of her successful sponsorship in Germany of performances by the dancer Ted Shawn and exhibits of paintings by Dorothea Dreier and Walter Shirlaw. Anna W. Ickes comments on her work in the Illinois legislature and gives her impressions of Ruth Hanna McCormick (Apr. 26, Nov. 6). Other correspondents include Grace Abbott, Jane Addams, Mollie Ray Carroll, and Stella Franklin.

Reel: 34

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Robins, Margaret Dreier.
Margaret Dreier Robins Correspondence.
January - July 1931

Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; Two topics of the last reel carry over onto this one: the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection and the hard-fought textile workers' strike in Danville, Virginia. President Hoover appoints MDR to a continuing committee to carry forward the work of the Conference, about which she corresponds with H.E. Barnard and others. She also participates in Florida undertakings inspired by the Conference and speaks at the State Conference of Social Work. Already concerned with public health needs in her home county, she spends much of the summer of 1931 in the North trying to raise funds to build a hospital and community health center in Brooksville. The Danville strike, conducted from the WTUL's national office in Washington, comes to a precarious settlement in January. Letters from Elisabeth Christman and Mary Anderson describe in some detail the League's role and the negotiations leading to the settlement; letters from Matilda Lindsay, Irma Hochstein, and Rose Schneiderman also touch on the strike. Still pursuing its Southern project, the WTUL in March 1931 holds a Southern Industrial Conference at Greensboro, North Carolina, with the aim of building public support for unionization. MDR reluctantly leaves her Florida concerns to attend and address the conference, as does Raymond Robins. Letters from Christman, Lindsay, and Hochstein touch on these and other League matters, including strong pressure on Elisabeth Christman from the Secretary of Labor to accept a post in his department (she declines) and her attendance at a conference of the International Labor Organization in Geneva. Mary Anderson, also planning to attend, is at the last moment barred by the State Department because of a publicity release implying that she would be representing the government at this agency of the League of Nations, then unrecognized by the United States. Agnes Nestor continues her occasional reports from Chicago. In her own affairs, MDR continues to direct her local YWCA and to receive a steady flow of guests at Chinsegut, among them Grace Abbott of the Children's Bureau and Dr. Howard A. Kelly of Johns Hopkins, whom she had met some years before while raising funds for a Baltimore strike. With the collapse of the Florida citrus market, MDR sells her extensive crop directly to friends in the North. Her ties with Rollins College, where her nephew Theodore is now teaching, strengthen. The college awards her an honorary degree in February and later makes her a trustee. In April, when drastic stock market losses threaten their ability to meet the expenses of their estate, the Robinses offer it as a gift to Rollins, but the trustees decide against the plan. In other correspondence, Lucy Randolph Mason in a series of letters reports on the activities of the newly founded Southern Council on Women and Children in Industry. Lucy W. Peabody discusses a proposed commission of women to draw up a report on the enforcement of prohibition, and Daniel A. Poling writes of the cross-country speaking campaign planned by the Allied Forces for Prohibition, with Raymond Robins as a participant. A letter from Anna W. Ickes (Jan. 9) comments further about Ruth Hanna McCormick.

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There are single letters on the reel from Grace Abbott, Mollie Ray Carroll, Stella Franklin, Frank P. Graham, O. Latham Hatcher, Alice Henry, Harold Ickes, Paul U. Kellogg, Ruth Bryan Owen, and Mary Van Kleeck.

Reel: 35

Robins, Margaret Dreier.

Margaret Dreier Robins Correspondence. August 1931 - February 1932
Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; Uppermost in MDR's concerns during the period of this reel is the future of Chinsegut. Once Rollins College has decided not to take the estate, the Robinses offer it to the federal government. (The plan gives them lifetime tenure of their hilltop house and grounds.) Raymond Robins, visiting Washington in late summer, wins the approval of President Hoover and other key officials (see Hoover's letter to MDR, Sept. 10, and Robins' letters on Reel 60), but a prolonged period follows of correspondence and visits from Department of Agriculture experts as details of the transfer are worked out. Further stock market losses in September seriously undermine the Robinses' finances and make them eager to complete the transfer before another year's taxes come due. Since both MDR and her husband are involved in the negotiations, letters to both are included and interfiled on this reel. Preoccupied with Chinsegut affairs, MDR does not attend the October 1931 meeting of the WTUL's national executive board, although Mary Dreier, who does, implies that she should have. At the request of Elisabeth Christman, MDR writes an article for Life and Labor Bulletin on the unemployment crisis, but withdraws it when Christman proposes changes. The episode is symptomatic of a broader disagreement over the question of unemployment relief, a question discussed at some length on this reel. Christman and Mary Dreier (who is actively working for a state unemployment insurance law) see no solution but federal aid. MDR opposes a "dole" and favors state action and a voluntarist approach through community cooperation. In other WTUL correspondence, letters from Dreier in January describe the serious impact of the deepening depression on the National WTUL's finances. Besides frequent letters from Christman, there are several from Matilda Lindsay, two from Agnes Nestor, and one from Rose Schneiderman. Within her own community, MDR secures county and school public health nurses, supporting them partly from her own funds, partly from funds raised in her unsuccessful attempt to found a local hospital. She also gathers information on county nursing elsewhere, as from Dr. L. Rosa H. Gantt in North Carolina. MDR's nephew John C. Dreier sends a series of letters describing his travels in Russia. Katherine Dreier (Feb. 17, 1932) writes of the dancer Ted Shawn, whose work she is aiding. James Mullenbach (Feb. 14) describes the unemployment-relief crisis in Chicago and the shaky condition of Hart, Schaffner & Marx and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Other correspondents on the reel include Nancy Astor, Anna W. Ickes, Daniel A. Poling, and Henrietta Roelofs of the YWCA (two letters each); and, in single letters, Jane Addams, Louise de Koven Bowen, Alice Henry, Dwight W. Morrow, and Mary Rozet Smith.

Reel: 36

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Robins, Margaret Dreier.
Margaret Dreier Robins Correspondence.
March - September 1932

Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; Chinsegut Hill, the Robinses' Florida estate, is formally deeded to the United States on Apr. 9, 1932. Public announcement of the gift brings a rush of visitors and many letters. Subsequent correspondence on the reel, particularly with Dr. Albert F. Woods, the Department of Agriculture official having immediate oversight of the project, details some of the changes that follow as the government begins to convert the estate into a wildlife refuge and agricultural experiment station. Meanwhile MDR continues her community and social activities. A high point is the two weeks' visit of Jane Addams and her companion Mary Rozet Smith, culminating in a reception at Chinsegut that draws 497 guests (March 1932). This visit establishes a new warmth of friendship between MDR and Addams, as seen in the latter's four letters on this reel. On her way north in June to visit her sister in Maine, MDR spends two days as a White House guest of the Hoovers. (The reel includes two personal letters from the President and two from Mrs. Hoover.) Letters in the summer and fall from F.B. Coogler, John Patterson, and S.O. Levinson indicate her growing involvement in the affairs of the First National Bank of Brooksville, Florida, which she and her husband are helping to keep afloat during the depression. A severe blow descends upon MDR in early September when Raymond Robins, bound for a White House appointment in Washington, disappears after checking out from the City Club in New York. His recent nationwide campaign for enforcement of the prohibition laws prompts speculation that he may have been kidnapped or killed by gangsters involved in the liquor traffic. Material in the Robinses' personal correspondence (see Reel 61) suggests that there was some basis for such fears. Elisabeth Christman continues to keep MDR posted on affairs of the WTUL. As her letters and others by Mary Anderson and Mary Dreier suggest, financing the League's operations is becoming increasingly difficult. In a letter of May 31, Christman describes in concrete detail how unemployment is affecting working women in New York and how the New York League is providing them with art and dressmaking classes. A letter from Rose Schneiderman also touches on the New York WTUL's program, and Agnes Nestor in two letters reports on the Chicago League. MDR in her letters to Elisabeth Christman gives her own ideas about what the League should be doing: working with women's groups and boards of education to set up classes for the unemployed, and publishing human stories about particular working girls to gain public support and funding. In other letters, Mary Dreier mentions her lobbying work for a state unemployment insurance bill and describes the religious program of the Oxford Group, led by Frank Buchman, in which their niece Antoinette Dreier Stearly and her husband are involved. Stella Franklin writes of the difficulties of pursuing a literary career in Australia. The reel also includes one or two letters each from Alice Henry, Hamilton Holt, Howard A. Kelly, Mary McDowell, James Mullenbach, Elizabeth Robins, Fred B. Smith, and Lea D. Taylor.

Reel: 37

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Robins, Margaret Dreier.

Margaret Dreier Robins Correspondence.
October 1932 - February 1933
Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers,
University of Florida Libraries; Raymond Robins'
eleven-week disappearance, his discovery in a small
North Carolina town, an apparent victim of amnesia,
his return to Chinsegut, and his subsequent recovery
dominate this reel. Correspondence on the first part
of the reel is almost entirely with members of the
family. It suggests the major roles played by Edward
and John Dreier, MDR's brother and nephew, in
cooperating with police and other officials during the
search, the active support of President Hoover and
members of the administration, and MDR's strong
faith, voiced in letters to her sister Mary, that Robins
is alive and will return. During the period of his
recovery, the correspondence includes some letters to
Robins as well as to MDR. Around the turn of the
year, material on the reel broadens. There is
correspondence with Department of Agriculture
officials about trees and shrubs, fencing, and fire
protection on the Chinsegut experiment station. MDR
writes in December to President Hoover to press the
station's needs; Hoover replies warmly and invites
MDR and her husband for a White House visit in
February. Affairs of the Brooksville bank continue to
involve MDR, who enlists the aid of S.O. Levinson,
Chicago lawyer and founder of the outlawry of war
movement, in dealing with them. Only a handful of
letters concern the WTUL: two from Elisabeth
Christman and several by MDR to her, one urging
that the League endorse Frances Perkins for Secretary
of Labor (she herself writes to Franklin D. Roosevelt
to urge the appointment), another voicing her current
enthusiasm for the back-to-the-land movement,
which seeks to get city families into secure country
homes where they can grow food for their own
subsistence. Mary Dreier in January becomes
executive secretary of the New York Conference for
Unemployment Insurance Legislation, along with her
volunteer work for the YWCA and as chairman of the
industrial committee of the Women's City Club.
Other correspondents on the reel include Mary
Anderson, Alice Henry, Elizabeth Robins, and, in
single letters, Charles R. Crane, Lou Henry Hoover,
Mary McDowell, Mary L. Morrisson (who recalls
their suffrage and reform days in Chicago), and Mary
Rozet Smith.

Reel: 38

Robins, Margaret Dreier.

Margaret Dreier Robins Correspondence.
March - December 1933

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Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; MDR's life resumes much of its earlier pattern on this reel. She is busy once more with the Hernando County YWCA and concerned with the natural beauty of Chinsegut. Her deep distress when the government superintendent decides in May to cut down the large pines she has long cherished in the pastureland near the entrance to the estate is mitigated in December when an Agriculture Department agent arrives to plan new plantings on the hilltop. There is considerable correspondence about these and other matters pertaining to Chinsegut, including the first wiring of the Robins home for electricity. Raymond Robins, his recovery complete, sails in April for a visit to Russia to gain material for a new lecture tour. The American recognition of Russia he has long urged takes place in November; Mary Dreier describes a dinner honoring the event, at which he speaks. Two other matters in which MDR is involved bulk large on this reel. One is the Brooksville bank, of which she is elected vice president in March. Correspondence throughout the reel reflects her work with S.O. Levinson to tighten the bank's loan policies, cut its salaries, and secure support from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. A letter from Levinson to Gibbs Lyons of the Treasury Department (Dec. 22) details the extent to which the Robinses had committed their own funds to keep the bank afloat. MDR is also deeply involved in a faculty revolt at Rollins College. One of the insurgents, as early as March, is her nephew Theodore Dreier, whose letters chronicle the developing crisis. MDR as a Rollins trustee seeks to mediate the conflict during the spring and summer, and when her efforts fail she resigns; Theodore Dreier that fall is one of the leaders in the founding of Black Mountain College. Material on these developments can be found in letters by MDR, Theodore Dreier, his wife Barbara, and Ethel Dreier. Mary Dreier's life, as seen in her letters on this reel, takes a new turn with the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt. She attends his inauguration as a member of the inner circle, along with Marion Dickerman and Nancy Cook. In June the Roosevelts stop off on their way to Campobello to visit Mary Dreier at her summer home in Maine, anchoring the presidential yacht offshore. Mary Dreier in April is called by Secretary of Labor Perkins to a conference of labor leaders and economists in Washington. She is appointed to the state Advisory Board for the Minimum Wage and to the Regional Labor Board for the NRA. She is also, at a March meeting of the national executive board, elected vice president of the WTUL. In a September letter she indicates that the New York League is "booming." Mary Anderson's letters on this reel give some details of WTUL affairs, but other material is sparse: two letters from Elisabeth Christman (her relations with MDR temporarily cooled by disagreement over pension payments to Alice Henry) and one from Agnes Nestor. Other correspondents on the reel include Alice Henry, James Mullenbach, Elizabeth Robins, and, in one or two letters each, Jane Addams, Louise de Koven Bowen, Herbert Hoover, Paul U. Kellogg, Fred B. Smith, and Mary Rozet Smith.

Reel: 39

Robins, Margaret Dreier.

Margaret Dreier Robins Correspondence. January - December 1934
Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; MDR during 1934 sustains a high level of activity. She entertains many visitors at Chinsegut, both personal friends and Agriculture Department specialists; the federal government's policies toward her former estate at times rouse her objections. Within the Brooksville community, she continues to direct the YWCA and its bookshop and to wrestle with the problems of the First National Bank, with long-range aid from S.O. Levinson; in January she organizes with great success the county's President's Birthday Ball, part of a nationwide effort to raise funds to combat polio. Her involvement with the WTUL remains minimal. Mary Dreier, now acting president of the New York League while Rose Schneiderman holds a Washington post in the NRA, refers briefly in her letters to WTUL affairs, including a disagreement between the League and her own New York Conference for Unemployment Insurance over which of two bills currently before the legislature should be supported. The reel includes two letters from Schneiderman, two from Agnes Nestor, several from Mary Anderson, and one from Mollie Dowd, a new national board member. There are no letters here from Elisabeth Christman, although MDR replies to one such letter in September, when she declines the chairmanship of a WTUL committee to aid striking textile workers in the South. In other letters, Theodore Dreier sends occasional reports on the progress of Black Mountain College. MDR's other nephew, John Dreier, describes the Washington atmosphere of early 1934 as seen from his post in the Department of the Interior. Annie-Kate Gilbert of the national office of the YWCA notes (May 18) the strong emphasis on "trade unionism and the rights of Negro workers" in the industrial section of the YWCA's national convention. Anne Mellen of Chicago sends word of Jane Addams and Mary Rozet Smith. Other correspondents include Louise de Koven Bowen, Elizabeth Robins, Fred B. Smith, and, in single letters, Jane Addams, Dr. Richard C. Cabot, Alice Henry, Lou Henry Hoover, Anna W. Ickes, and James Mullenbach.

Reel: 40

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Robins, Margaret Dreier.
Margaret Dreier Robins Correspondence.
January - October 1935

Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; Her Chinsegut home and the surrounding agricultural experiment station remain MDR's principal focus of interest during most of this reel. She is pleased by the opening in June of a Civilian Conservation Corps camp to work on the woodlands; but delays in the completion of farm buildings and roads and the demotion and then dismissal of Dr. E.W. Sheets, the Agriculture Department official with whom the Robinses have had the closest bond, suggest a possible coolness toward the project in Washington, a coolness which Raymond Robins seeks to remedy. (Sheets' own account of his demotion can be found on Reel 6.) These concerns keep MDR at Chinsegut throughout the summer, preventing her usual sojourn in Maine. The reel contains a few letters about the Brooksville bank, whose affairs seem now to have stabilized, and two regarding the county Red Cross chapter, of which MDR is chairman. She and Raymond Robins visit Chicago in June to speak at memorial services for their old friend James Mullenbach, long a key figure in the arbitration machinery set up under the trade agreement with the clothing firm of Hart, Schaffner & Marx. MDR enjoys renewing old Chicago acquaintances, particularly with Ethel S. Dummer; the reel includes several letters from Dummer, and MDR describes Dummer's work at some length in a letter to Mary Dreier (June 27). The lives of both Robinses undergo a sharp change in late September when Raymond, while pruning a tree behind their home, falls twenty-five feet to the ground and suffers injuries which leave his legs largely paralyzed. The last part of the reel contains many letters of sympathy and concern from relatives and friends, including Fred B. Smith, Elizabeth Robins, Mary McDowell, Graham Taylor, John Fitzpatrick, Lillian Wald, Howard A. Kelly, and Hermann Hagedorn. Affairs of the WTUL are touched upon in letters from MDR's usual correspondents: Mary Anderson (six letters), Agnes Nestor (five), Elisabeth Christman (four), and Rose Schneiderman (one). One of Nestor's letters (Sept. 25) reports an encouraging growth of interest in the League among younger trade union women. One Christman letter (Oct. 7) includes a good budget of national WTUL news; another (Oct. 31) describes at length the AF of L convention at which the issue of industrial unionism was debated, including the first fight between John L. Lewis and William L. Hutcheson of the carpenters. Letters from Mary Dreier report agreement among the WTUL officers to postpone the national convention originally scheduled for 1935, and suggest (Mar. 26) Mary Winslow as a candidate for president, to replace Rose Schneiderman, who has not been able to give the job any of her time. Mary Dreier also reports the final passage of a state unemployment insurance bill and describes some of the work of the state minimum wage board, to which she was appointed in April. Five letters on the reel from Louise de Koven Bowen deal at length with Jane Addams' death and funeral, Hull House affairs, and current politics. Theodore Dreier's letters include a few items about Black Mountain College. Other correspondents on the reel include Mary McDowell,

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Harold L. Ickes, the botanist John K. Small, and the missionary Ida S. Scudder (one letter).

Reel: 41

Robins, Margaret Dreier.

Margaret Dreier Robins Correspondence.
November 1935 - April 1936
Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; Raymond Robins' three-month hospitalization in Tampa (to which MDR makes daily automobile trips, fifty miles each way) and his slow recovery from his fall dominate this reel. There is continued correspondence from relatives and friends, among them Elizabeth Robins, Fred B. Smith, S.O. Levinson, Alex Gumberg, Graham Taylor, P.H. Callahan, Hermann Hagedorn, and, in single letters, Bessie Beatty (Sauter), William Hard, Howard A. Kelly, and Cornelia Bryce Pinchot. Eleanor Roosevelt inquires about Robins in a note to Mary Dreier. Since Mary is with her sister at Chinsegut until early March, there are no letters between them until the end of the reel. Three important government figures visit Chinsegut in March 1936: Robert Fechner, head of the Civilian Conservation Corps, John R. Mohler, chief of the Agriculture Department's Bureau of Animal Industry, and Rexford G. Tugwell, Under Secretary of Agriculture. MDR finds the first two friendly and helpful and Tugwell "one of the most disagreeable men imaginable and as conceited as ten asses" (to Mary Dreier, Mar. 30, 1936). There are some references to WTUL affairs in letters of Mary Anderson (ten), Elisabeth Christman (three), Agnes Nestor (four), and two other Chicagoans, Anne Mellen and Hazel Dugan. One of Nestor's letters (Feb. 15, 1936) notes with discouragement how few workers grasp the broader issues of the labor movement, but finds consolation in the organizational gains made since the early days of the WTUL. A letter from Christman to Mary Dreier (Feb. 26) tells of further developments in the struggle within the AF of L over industrial unionism, discusses the coming WTUL convention, and reports the unfavorable reactions of both Rose Schneiderman and Mary Winslow to the suggestion that Winslow become president. The reel also includes three letters from MDR to Christman. In other correspondence, Hamilton Holt of Rollins College attempts in several letters to restore friendly relations with MDR. Louise de Koven Bowen, lonely after the deaths of Jane Addams and Mary Rozet Smith and dismayed by a changing society, writes frequently to voice her dissatisfaction with the new head resident at Hull House, the difficulty of fund-raising, and her sense of alienation from the resident social workers, who seem to be "against capitalism" and the wealthy. Samuel Levin, manager of the Chicago Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, invites MDR (Dec. 30, 1935) to the Board's 25th anniversary celebration and pays warm tribute to her contributions at the time of its founding. Theodore Dreier's letters include some details about Black Mountain College, as does a letter from Ethel Dreier (Jan. 31). Other correspondents include Robert Fechner, Stella Franklin, Alice Henry, and E.W. Sheets, now at Mississippi State College.

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Robins, Margaret Dreier.
Margaret Dreier Robins Correspondence.
May 1936 - February 1937

Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; MDR's letters record the slow improvement of Raymond Robins' health. He gains sufficient strength to get outside in a wheel chair and, after a Christmas visit from Dr. Richard C. Cabot, to begin brief periods of walking, supported by crutches and someone on either side, although his legs are still largely without sensation. MDR's own health gives way for a time: an attack of shingles in late May and ensuing neuritis keep her bedridden for six weeks, after which she goes north for a period of rest at her sister Mary's summer home in Maine. For the most part, however, she remains close to Chinsegut and to Robins. Her letters, perhaps reflecting the curtailment of her former activities, comment increasingly about books and articles she is reading. As the presidential campaign of 1936 approaches, Mary Dreier attends the Democratic National Convention as a guest of the Roosevelts and accompanies the family group back to Hyde Park. She is herself active in the Democratic party as a delegate to its state convention and worker at its New York headquarters. MDR, although originally pleased by the Republican candidate, Alfred Landon, is "outraged" by the "witch-hunting" attacks of the Republican national chairman, John D.M. Hamilton, on the labor leader David Dubinsky and others; despite considerable misgivings about specific aspects of the New Deal, she eventually decides to vote for Roosevelt, on the strength of his commitment to labor and "the battle for economic liberation" (to John Dreier, Oct. 12). Letters from Mary Anderson, Elisabeth Christman, and Agnes Nestor describe the national convention of the WTUL, held in Washington in May. Eleanor Roosevelt invites Mary Dreier and a group of the delegates to stay during the convention at the White House; the AF of L executive council, taken aback by this attention, hastily sends one of its members to address the gathering. Although the delegates elect MDR to the executive board, her letters to Mary Dreier indicate current coolness toward the League and toward Christman. She and Christman, however, continue to correspond: Christman's letters (five in all) comment on the sit-down strikes at General Motors and other labor events. The reel also includes eight letters from Agnes Nestor and one from Rose Schneiderman, besides Mary Anderson's regular reports from Washington. Affairs of Black Mountain College are touched upon in letters of Barbara Dreier (Oct. 15, 1936) and Theodore Dreier (Dec. 13). John Dreier's letters comment on the work of the Resettlement Administration and the New Deal's program of land-use planning, in both of which he is involved. Louise de Koven Bowen continues to voice her concerns about Hull House. (For another view of Hull House and Mrs. Bowen, see Anne M. Mellen to MDR, Jan. 12, 1937.) Other correspondents on the reel include Elizabeth Robins and, in one or two letters each, Ethel S. Dummer, Robert Fechner, Hermann Hagedorn, Anne Hard, Harold L. Ickes, Frances Kellor, S.O. Levinson, E.W. Sheets, Ethel M. Smith, Fred B. Smith, and Graham Taylor, along with William Green and Frank Morrison of the AF of L and John Fitzpatrick, Victor Olander, and Edward Nockels of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

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Reel: 43

Robins, Margaret Dreier.

Margaret Dreier Robins Correspondence.
March 1937 - August 1938
Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers,
University of Florida Libraries; Raymond Robins,
gaining in strength, goes out on horseback and
propels his "tricycle" around the grounds at
Chinsegut. In the hope of further recovery in his legs,
and with the encouragement of Dr. Richard C. Cabot,
he travels to Boston in June 1937 for diagnosis and
treatment. The results, however, prove disappointing,
the hospital uncongenial, and the train journey tiring;
Robins returns with relief to Chinsegut while MDR,
her own health still shaky, takes a long vacation in
Maine. During this period she forms friendships with
several members of the Cabot family and particularly
with Alice O'Gorman, Dr. Cabot's longtime secretary;
her letters to O'Gorman on this and subsequent reels
include some reminiscences of her childhood and
earlier career. Affairs of the Brooksville bank lead to
a new flurry of correspondence with S.O. Levinson,
Harold Ickes, and others. Besides her own reading,
MDR now takes much pleasure in sending books to
friends and acquaintances. MDR's two faithful WTUL
correspondents, Elisabeth Christman and Agnes
Nestor, are represented here (each by five letters).
Nestor reports in August 1937 the passage of the
long-sought Illinois eight-hour law for women. She
and Christman also discuss the move by the
Amalgamated Clothing Workers to take in the Glove
Workers, a move that Christman approves but Nestor
strongly opposes. Mary Dreier reports on the
executive board meeting of the national WTUL in
May 1937. Rose Schneiderman's one letter on this
reel (Mar. 3, 1937) pays warm tribute to Maud
Swartz, who had just died. Mary Anderson's letters,
as usual, recount current labor and legislative
developments. MDR in a letter to Elisabeth
Christman (May 14, 1937) sets forth her conception
of the WTUL's basic mission as an "interpreter" of
labor to the public. She herself writes a long letter to
her niece Antoinette ("Nan") Stearly (Jan. 27, 1938)
defending the labor movement, as against the
nonunion Chicago printing firm of R.R. Donnelley
which the Buchman movement is patronizing. Louise
de Koven Bowen continues to confide in MDR; one
of her letters (Nov. 29, 1937) laments that current
social workers are "hard" and "full of red tape" and
lack the "Christlike spirit" of early settlement days.
Theodore Dreier's letter of June 29, 1938, touches on
developments at Black Mountain College. Marion
Talbot (Aug. 3, 1937) comments on Vida Scudder as
she knew her. Other correspondents on the reel
include the English labor leader Margaret Bondfield
(who visits Chinsegut), Elizabeth Robins, Alice
Henry, Jo Coffin, Hermann Hagedorn, President
Florence M. Read of Spelman College, and,
represented by one or two letters each, Bessie Beatty,
Richard C. Cabot, George W. Coleman, Ethel S.
Dummer, John Fitzpatrick, Stella Franklin, Frank P.
Graham, Anne Hard, Sidney Hillman, Howard A.
Kelly, Lucy Randolph Mason, Graham Taylor, and
Katharine Taylor.

Reel: 44

Women's Trade Union League and Its Leaders Author Index

Robins, Margaret Dreier.

Margaret Dreier Robins Correspondence.
September 1938 - December 1939
Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers,
University of Florida Libraries; A curtailment of
MDR's activities is suggested by both the lesser
quantity and the content of her correspondence on
this reel, which covers a span of sixteen months. Now
seventy, she returns to Chinsegut in October 1938
from her sojourn in the North with her health much
restored. But a fall on the stairs in the following
March keeps her in bed for nearly three months, and
for some time thereafter she walks with a cane and is
unable to climb stairs. Raymond Robins, now more
self-sufficient, propels himself around Chinsegut Hill
in a "walk wagon," resumes pruning trees and shrubs,
and does some swimming at their Gulf Coast retreat.
MDR's letters, although fewer in number, show no
lessening of intellectual vigor. In a long letter to her
lifetime friend Emily Ford Skeel (Aug. 29, 1939, here
in draft form) she presents a broad-ranging defense of
the labor movement and of the New Deal. Among
incoming letters, the substantial number from
Elisabeth Christman (eighteen in all) suggest a
warming of relations between them, perhaps the
result of a visit when MDR stopped off in
Washington on her way back to Chinsegut.
Christman in September 1938 turns down a proffered
appointment by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers
as head of its Glove Department. In a letter of Apr. 7,
1939, she comments frankly on the state of the
Boston WTUL and its leadership after a visit there.
Letters of Christman and others in the fall of 1938
concern the newly formed Southern Conference for
Human Welfare, of which Mollie Dowd of the
WTUL is one of the founders and to which MDR
lends her support. The reel also includes two letters
from Agnes Nestor, one from Rose Schneiderman,
and one from Mary N. Winslow, national legislative
representative of the WTUL. Mary Anderson
continues to write regularly; one of her letters (June
10, 1939) encloses an account of her conversation
with the King and Queen of England during their
visit at the White House. A letter from Mary Dreier
(Mar. 15, 1939) describes a dinner with her sister
Katherine and a Mrs. Hanfstaengel of Germany and
the latter's defense of the Hitler regime. Annie Breuer
Springer writes a dramatic account (Oct. 12, 1939) of
how she and her husband and child managed to
escape from Germany where they were traveling
when the war broke out. The reel also includes three
letters from S.O. Levinson (about the Brooksville
bank), three from Alice Henry, and one or two each
from Margaret Bondfield, Mary M. Borah, Louise de
Koven Bowen, Richard C. Cabot, P.H. Callahan,
Carrie Chapman Catt, Ethel S. Dummer, Stella
Franklin, John Haynes Holmes, Hamilton Holt, Lucy
Randolph Mason, Florence M. Read, Elizabeth
Robins, Katharine Taylor, Lea D. Taylor, and Mary
Van Kleeck.

Reel: 45

Robins, Margaret Dreier.

Margaret Dreier Robins Correspondence.
January - December 1940
Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers,
University of Florida Libraries; Both MDR and
Raymond Robins suffer setbacks in health during
1940. Robins receives skin burns on his feet while
warming them by the fire during a January freeze and
in April is operated on for a ruptured appendix. But
he resumes walking in June and by December is
again spending his mornings outdoors in his "walk
wagon" pruning and cutting vistas. MDR in May
finds herself lacking in "the strength ... to carry out
my plans" (to Alice O'Gorman, May 20), and her
recovery that summer in Maine is offset by a heel
injury there and by a fall from her bed in November.
She retains, however, her interest in literature and in
current events, particularly after the European war
enters a new phase with the fall of France and the
bombing of Britain. The lively letters she dictated to
family and friends in October, November, and
December, preserved here in carbon copies, offer a
good sampling of both her current interests and her
correspondents. Among them at this point are several
members of Dr. Richard C. Cabot's circle: Alice
O'Gorman, his longtime secretary, Faith Cabot
Pigors, and Isabel, wife of Sidney Cabot. Letters on
this reel and the preceding one touch on problems in
the settlement of Richard Cabot's estate. One result of
the German bombing raids on England is the return to
the United States of Elizabeth Robins, on a "Flying
Clipper" reservation secured by Raymond Robins
through his old friend Harold Ickes. References to the
WTUL on this reel are sparse, even among letters
from MDR's usual correspondents, Mary Anderson,
Elisabeth Christman (four letters), and Agnes Nestor
(two letters). Mary Dreier (June 14) reports that Abby
Aldrich Rockefeller is cutting down her annual
contribution to the WTUL, which has lately been
\$2,500 and earlier was \$5,000. There is scattered
correspondence during the year about the Woman's
Centennial Congress called by Carrie Chapman Catt;
MDR raises funds for it in Florida, and Mary Dreier
describes the sessions themselves in a letter of Dec.
5. In the fall elections, both Dreier and MDR are
strongly for Roosevelt; Mary Dreier aids the New
York Labor party's campaign on his behalf. Her
letters during the year also refer to her efforts,
eventually successful, to persuade her fellow
members of the YWCA National Board to accept
unionization of its secretaries and staff. A letter (Apr.
13) from Jane D. Ickes, second wife of Harold Ickes,
describes his health and state of morale. Other
correspondents include Elizabeth Robins, Louise de
Koven Bowen, and, in single letters, Edith Abbott,
William H. Danforth, Stella Franklin, and Mary Van
Kleeck.

Reel: 46

Women's Trade Union League and Its Leaders Author Index

Robins, Margaret Dreier.

Margaret Dreier Robins Correspondence.
January 1941 - May 1942
Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers,
University of Florida Libraries; The health of both
MDR and Raymond Robins seems to have remained
stable during the period of this reel. In June 1941
Raymond receives an honorary degree from the
University of Florida, in ceremonies held at
Chinsegut, but otherwise their lives follow familiar
patterns. MDR continues a busy program of
entertaining visitors and guests, reads current books,
follows the progress of the war, gives occasional
attention to the local YWCA and its bookshop, and,
both at Chinsegut and during her summer in Maine,
carries on an extensive correspondence. The WTUL
enters on hard times as wartime causes take
precedence among the League's benefactors; even the
usually well-supported New York League feels the
pinch. (See MDR to Elisabeth Christman, Jan. 9,
1941, and Mary Dreier to MDR, Feb. 26 and May 25,
1942.) Mary Dreier discusses the state of the League
at some length in a letter of Feb. 21, 1941,
occasioned by a proposal that Elisabeth Christman
take a Labor Department post doing field work with
women in defense industries; Mary Anderson is
strongly in favor of the appointment, Christman
reluctant, and Rose Schneiderman opposed, fearing
this would mean the collapse of the WTUL. The
appointment is finally made a year later, and
Christman, on six months' leave from the WTUL
(later extended to a year), joins the Women's Bureau
staff at the beginning of April. (Mary Anderson, Mar.
4, 1942; Mary Dreier, Mar. 1; Rose Schneiderman,
Mar. 23.) Christman's own letters on this reel (ten in
all) are less informative about League affairs. Agnes
Nestor sends four letters from Chicago. Letters of
Mary Anderson and Mary Dreier (Jan. 29, 1941)
describe the New York WTUL's highly successful
dinner for Eleanor Roosevelt, which Dreier
organized. A letter from Mollie Dowd (January?
1942) comments on labor and political matters in
Alabama. Elizabeth Robins, moving restlessly from
place to place in the Northeast and in uncertain
health, writes frequent letters to MDR on this reel
and the next. Two letters from Theodore Dreier (June
16, 1941, and Apr. 3, 1942) touch upon Black
Mountain College. A different view of the Rollins
College crisis from which Black Mountain emerged
is given in a letter from Sherwood Eddy (January?
1942). The reel also includes two letters from
Josephus Daniels and one each from Carrie Chapman
Catt, George W. Coleman, Stella Franklin, and Sallie
A. and William Allen White.

Reel: 47

Robins, Margaret Dreier.

Margaret Dreier Robins Correspondence.
June 1942 - September 1943
Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers,
University of Florida Libraries; MDR's health
declines during the period of this reel, as two attacks
of what she calls intestinal flu, one of them
prolonged, cause her to lose weight and leave her too
weak to make her usual summer trip to Maine. A
curtailment of her correspondence is suggested by the
fact that letters from members of the family
predominate on this reel. Her letters to Mary Dreier,
however, show no slackening of her intellectual
curiosity as she comments on world events, the
strategy of the war, and current books and magazines.
Mary Dreier's letters, while mostly family-centered,
touch occasionally upon her work in the WTUL, the
YWCA, and wartime committees, including a
Commission on Women in War Work headed by
Frieda Miller. In a letter of July 18, 1942, she
discusses the future of the WTUL and relays a report
from Rose Schneiderman that Elisabeth Christman is
unhappy in her work for the Women's Bureau and
wants to return to the League. Christman's three
letters about her Bureau work convey no discontent
and tell something about her achievements,
particularly in a test case, at General Motors, for
equal pay for women. Mary Anderson's letters
describe this and other aspects of the Bureau's
wartime program. Christman, after leaving the
Bureau in early April, reports in several letters on her
fund-raising for the League, in which she enlists
Eleanor Roosevelt's aid in approaching labor leaders;
in July the CIO and the Steel Workers each give
\$1,000. (There are no letters on the reel from Agnes
Nestor or Rose Schneiderman.) Elizabeth Robins
continues to write frequent letters to MDR. Theodore
Dreier's letters during 1943 include several about
Black Mountain College. A letter from Alice
Newsham (Mar. 5, 1943) reports the death of Alice
Henry in Australia. Others represented on the reel by
one or two letters include Louise de Koven Bowen,
George W. Coleman, Hamilton Holt, Alice Thacher
Post, and Katharine Taylor.

Reel: 48

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Robins, Margaret Dreier.
Margaret Dreier Robins Correspondence.
October 1943 - June 1945

Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; MDR's declining health is the predominant note in this reel, which covers the final seventeen months of her life. An apparent heart attack in December 1943 is followed by others in July and August 1944 before her final illness of February 1945. Although weakened, she continues to write letters to her sister Mary, sometimes in pencil from her bed, sometimes dictated, but still occasionally on the typewriter, even as late as January 1945. In March 1944, judging that there is no longer sufficient community interest to support it, she arranges for the disbanding of the Brooksville YWCA and its bookshop. Her gift that spring of \$1,000 to the YWCA National Board to be used for their work "in bettering race relationships" (Ethel Dreier to MDR, June 12) reflects the rising consciousness of racial injustice then taking place among Americans of good will. Mary Dreier's letters offer further evidence of this trend, including her mixed reaction to Lillian Smith's *Strange Fruit* and her unqualified enthusiasm for Smith herself after hearing her speak (April 1944). In other letters, Dreier describes a weekend with Nancy Cook in Hyde Park and a conversation with President Roosevelt (Oct. 12, 1943), her lobbying in defense of the state's Women's Bureau (March 1944), and the split in the New York Labor party, which she leaves to help found the Liberal party (Mar. 30, May 22, 1944). Letters from Mary Anderson, before and after her retirement as head of the federal Women's Bureau, suggest her lack of rapport with Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins (Feb. 29, July 6, 1944). Mary Dreier (June 25) notes the appointment of Frieda Miller to succeed Anderson and recalls that Anderson had wanted Elisabeth Christman as her successor had Christman been willing. Dreier's letters of that fall report the formation of the National Committee to Defeat the Un-Equal Rights Amendment, to offset a new Woman's Party drive for the E.R.A., which had been endorsed that summer in both party platforms; Anderson is one of the committee's leaders. She and Elisabeth Christman (Feb. 29, 1944) are pleased by the effective testimony given against the amendment by a group of young CIO women at a Congressional hearing. References to the WTUL are relatively few. Mary Dreier comments on Rose Schneiderman's overlong tenure as president of the New York League (Mar. 11, 1944) and reports policy differences within the national board on how best to oppose the E.R.A. (Oct. 6). Agnes Nestor's seven letters report on the Chicago League and especially the dramatized account of its history presented to celebrate its fortieth anniversary. Elisabeth Christman's five letters deal mostly with current labor and Congressional developments. In other correspondence, Theodore Dreier gives a long report on the state of Black Mountain College in a letter of Jan. 15, 1944, and briefer bulletins during the following summer and fall. The reel includes ten letters from Elizabeth Robins (there are also frequent references to her in Mary Dreier's letters) and single letters from Louise de Koven Bowen, Jane D. Ickes (Feb. 17, 1945, describing Harold's temperament and his current state of gloom), Mildred Webster Pepper (wife of Senator Claude Pepper), and Anna Willard Timens (?), a

Women's Trade Union League and Its Leaders Author Index

former leader of the Chicago waitresses. A special note about the correspondence on the latter part of the reel. Beginning in September 1944, it includes occasional letters from Lisa von Borowsky to Mary Dreier reporting on the state of MDR's health. From mid-February onward it consists mainly of letters addressed to Mary Dreier by family members and friends while she is at Chinsegut to share her sister's final days. The last nine letters on the reel, written after MDR's death, should more properly be on Reel 3, among the large groups of sympathy letters assembled there.

Reel: 49

Robins, Margaret Dreier.

Mary E. Dreier Correspondence, Dorothea A. Dreier Correspondence, Leonora O'Reilly Correspondence, Other Third-Party Correspondence.

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Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; This final reel of the Margaret Dreier Robins Papers contains four smaller segments of Series 3. The first and largest, Part 5 of the series (frames 1-587), contains correspondence of Mary Dreier. These are mostly letters to her, with a few copies or drafts of her own letters. They range in date from 1906 to 1953 but are mainly from 1924 onward. Much of the correspondence is from members of the family, including several letters from Raymond Robins and from Elizabeth Robins and some forty from Katherine Dreier. Among these last, two letters (1931, 1932) touch upon her sponsorship of the dancer Ted Shawn; one (1935) contrasts the attitude toward women of American and European men. Relatively few of the letters deal with Mary Dreier's public activities. One of April 1917 notifies her of her appointment to the "Committee of Women as an auxiliary to the Mayor's Committee on National Defense." Several in 1925-26 relate to the affairs of the National and New York Women's Trade Union Leagues; in one, Ethel M. Smith reports efforts of the Woman's Party to "bore from within" and thus gain influence in the National Council of Jewish Women and other organizations opposed to the Equal Rights Amendment. A letter in 1945 from Ada Rose of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union gives her personal recollections of Margaret Dreier Robins. Other correspondents in this segment include Elisabeth Christman, Frances Kellor, Eleanor Roosevelt (three letters), Rose Schneiderman (two), and, in single letters, Alice Henry, Rebekah Kohut, Mabel Leslie, Agnes Nestor, Leonora O'Reilly, Paul Robeson, and Mary Schenck Woolman. Part 6 (frames 588-862) contains correspondence of Dorothea A. Dreier, artist and sister of Margaret, Mary, and Katherine; it spans the years from 1912 until her death in 1923. Most of the early letters (1912-15) are from Florence M. Shirlaw, widow of Walter Shirlaw, the painter under whom Dorothea Dreier had studied, and from her sister, Mrs. Horace Williston. Thereafter nearly all of the letters are from Dreier relatives. One from Katherine, Feb. 19, 1921, gives a detailed account of the career and collapse (1917-21) of the Cooperative Mural Workshop, in which the two Dreiers and other New York artists took part; others touch upon the Société Anonyme. Several letters pertain to a family charity in Brooklyn, the German Home for Recreation for Women and Children. There are two letters from Leonora O'Reilly. Part 7 (frames 863-891) is a small but significant group of correspondence of Leonora O'Reilly. Dating from the years 1903-05, it relates to the founding and early meetings of the National Women's Trade Union League and its New York branch. The letters are mostly from William English Walling, co-founder of the National League, prime mover in the founding of the New York League, and its first secretary. Two letters from Lillian Wald reflect her participation in getting the New York League established. Walling's letters cast light on the election of the first national officers, on the role of Gertrude Barnum in 1904-05, on the shaky condition of the New York League during its first year, and on its initial contacts with trade unions. Part 8 (frames 892-947) is a final group of miscellaneous third-party

correspondence. The items are arranged alphabetically by the name of the recipient or, in the case of carbon copies, the sender. The first item is a letter to Jane Addams, which she may have passed along to Margaret Dreier Robins. There are two letters to Frances Kellor, one of them from Theodore Roosevelt. A small group of letters to Elizabeth Robins includes one each from two of her English suffrage associates, Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence and E. Sylvia Pankhurst.

Reel: 66

Robins, Margaret Dreier.

National Women's Trade Union League.
1924-1928; 1929-1935

Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; These two reels are the fullest in their coverage of the National WTUL. Among items regularly included are: minutes of executive board meetings; letters to the board by the national secretary, Elisabeth Christman -- frequent and comprehensive, though often lacking the enclosures that are mentioned; occasional letters or reports from other officers or committees, particularly the Legislative Committee in Washington; mimeographed press releases; and financial records -- usually an annual audit and monthly financial statements, although files of the latter are seldom complete. Material for each year is arranged in a single chronological sequence except for the financial records, which are grouped separately at the end of the year. A few out-of-the-ordinary items may be noted. Several in 1924 pertain to new negotiations with the AF of L looking toward the organization of women workers. In the same year is a lengthy set of data analyzing the League's finances, including lists of recent contributors and the amounts they gave. Several documents in 1929 pertain to the League's campaign to organize women in the South, including two issues of a mimeographed News Letter issued by the League's temporary Southern Headquarters. Also in 1929 are two letters from Agnes Nestor reporting on the Canadian Labor Congress which she was attending as a fraternal delegate.

Reel: 9; 10

Women's Trade Union League and Its Leaders Author Index

Robins, Margaret Dreier.

National Women's Trade Union League.
1936-1950
Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; The relatively full coverage of National League activities continues during 1936-39. These years include material on the Women's Charter Group, a joint attempt by a number of women's groups to respond more than negatively to the proposed Equal Rights Amendment by endorsing both equality of rights and protective legislation. A typed report in 1939 by Elisabeth Christman on her visits to local Leagues gives fuller and franker comments than the summary contained in the minutes of the executive board meeting in May. From 1940 onward, the files become brief and fragmentary. In 1950 are several pages of statistics on the membership, activities, and finances of the national and local Leagues, obviously prepared for the meeting of the executive board at which the decision to disband was made, but there are no records here of that session itself. The miscellaneous and undated material that follows is of minor significance. The reel ends with a small Addenda consisting of items pertaining to the National League that turned up after the original portions had been filmed.

Reel: 11

Robins, Margaret Dreier.

Organizational and Topical Material -- Woman's Municipal League; National Women's Trade Union League.
1903-1923

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Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; This reel marks the start of the next major division of the Robins Papers, Series 2: Organizational and Topical Material. It begins with a section (frames 1-220) on the Woman's Municipal League of New York, in which the future Mrs. Robins played her first significant public role. An investigation led by Frances A. Kellor of the College Settlements Association had found that unscrupulous employment agencies were steering young girls to brothels. Margaret Dreier, as chairman of the League's legislative committee, led a vigorous campaign in 1903-04 which secured a state law regulating employment agencies. The material here - reports, drafts of bills, speeches by Margaret Dreier, testimony before legislative committees, lists of legislators and of public supporters -- together with the correspondence of these years on Reel 19, provides a good documentation of the campaign. There is some material also (1904-06) on two organizations through which Dreier and Kellor carried on the campaign's broader purposes, the New York Association for Household Research and the Inter-Municipal Committee on Household Research. By mid-1905 the Women's Trade Union League had become the primary focus of MDR's interests. Material on the National WTUL comprises the rest of this reel and continues through Reel 11. The earliest items -- typed minutes of the meetings in November 1903 at which the League was organized and of the meetings of its executive board through December 1905 -- originated not in MDR's papers but in those of Leonora O'Reilly (the first minutes have a marginal note in her hand). O'Reilly left her papers to Mary Dreier, and Dreier, when writing her sister's biography, evidently incorporated into MDR's papers various O'Reilly items pertaining to the early years of the WTUL; others are on Reels 12 and 66. One item that was clearly MDR's is a typed speech by Mary Kenney O'Sullivan (so identified on the back in MDR's hand), probably dating from March 1905 (see clipping in Reel 1, frame 458). For most of the remaining years covered on this reel, material is meager and marginal. Two printed items in 1906-07 and a draft letter in the NWTUL Addenda (Reel 11, frames 794-801) deal with the League's successful attempt, led by Mary McDowell, to secure a federal investigation of women's working conditions. (Two McDowell letters on Reel 20 add further details.) A few items in 1915 touch on negotiations with the American Federation of Labor over its appropriation of funds to the League. In 1919, itemized lists of loans by MDR give some indication of the level of her financial support. Other items record the founding, with NWTUL participation, of the Women's Joint Congressional Committee in Washington (1920) and the first reaction to the proposed Equal Rights Amendment (1921), viewed then and later as a threat to hard-won protective legislation for women workers. Also on the reel are scattered executive board minutes (1910, 1912, 1921, 1923) and financial statements.

Reel: 8

Robins, Margaret Dreier.

Other Organizations and Interests.

Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; The final portion of Series 2, on this reel and the next, pertains to other interests and activities of MDR. The first segment, on Woman Suffrage, begins with a group of general items (frames 1-32) that includes typed texts of a toast given by Elizabeth Robins at a banquet honoring released suffragette prisoners in England (1908?) and of a statement by MDR before a Congressional hearing in 1910. Then follows what seems to be a substantially complete set of minutes and other records of the Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission (frames 33-398), from its founding in 1917, as the result of a bequest by Mrs. Frank Leslie to Carrie Chapman Catt, down to its disbanding in 1929. MDR was one of the directors throughout these years and attended most of the meetings. A smaller group of material (frames 399-421) pertains to the Woman's Centennial Congress of 1940, called by Mrs. Catt to commemorate the birth of the suffrage movement. Included are records of MDR's fundraising work as financial chairman for Florida. The next division of the reel, on Political Parties and Campaigns, begins with the Progressive party of 1912 (frames 422-520). Most of the material pertains to the planning and conduct of the campaign in Illinois, in which MDR was active as speaker, candidate (for trustee of the state university), and member of the state executive committee. A smaller section (frames 521-553) on the Hughes campaign of 1916 includes formal statements by MDR and Raymond Robins on their reasons for supporting Hughes and a few mimeographed bulletins of the Women's Hughes Campaign Train, on which MDR was a leading speaker. (See clipping on Reel 14, frame 552.) Her service on the Republican Women's National Executive Committee of 1918-20 is documented by her file (frames 554-644) of notes, typed minutes, and internal memoranda, as well as by a printed report. There is similar material (frames 646-690) on another group in which she participated in 1920, the Advisory Committee on Policies and Platform of the Republican National Committee. More scattered items (frames 691-711) touch upon her campaign activity for Harding in that year, including her statement when presenting a group of women to Harding at his Ohio home on "Social Justice and Women's Day." A brief item (frames 712-715) on the Coolidge campaign of 1924 is followed by more extensive material (frames 716-794) on the Hoover campaign of 1928, in which MDR served at national party headquarters as director of the Women in Industry Division. (There is related material in her correspondence, on Reel 32.) A few miscellaneous items (frames 795-813) complete the political segment. The material in the final segment of the reel, on the Peace Movement (frames 814-982), is of lesser interest. The largest portion is on the outlawry of war movement, in which Raymond Robins was more deeply involved than his wife.

Reel: 15

Women's Trade Union League and Its Leaders Author Index

Robins, Margaret Dreier.

Other Organizations and Interests (continued).
Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; The reel opens with a section on the Prohibition Movement (frames 1-208). MDR's active involvement began at a "Citizenship Conference" in 1923, out of which grew the Citizens Committee of One Thousand. She served on its executive committee and over the next eight years was a member of two related groups, the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement and the latter's New York branch. Published and unpublished items give some measure of the work of these organizations. Most of the other material on the reel has less substance. A set of letters (1926) from women's groups in five countries, responding to a questionnaire that seems to have been sent by the International Council of Women, reports on the accessibility of trades and professions to women (frames 260-286). The attempt of the film industry and its "czar," Will Hays, to enlist the support of women's groups, and the impact on that attempt of the Fatty Arbuckle case, are documented in the internal papers (1922-24) of the Committee on Public Relations of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, on which MDR represented the Women's Trade Union League (frames 294-335). Scattered items, 1912-27, on missionary and other enterprises in China (frames 381-410) reflect an interest that found expression in MDR's League work in the 1920's. (See speech on Reel 2, frames 130-176.) Much of her activity of that period, however, centered in her adopted state. Under the heading Florida Groups and Activities may be found material on the Hernando County YWCA, which she founded and guided from 1925 to 1944 (frames 411-464); on state work for child welfare and public health to which she lent a hand, particularly after the White House Conference of 1930 (frames 465-519); and on the local public health work which she herself financed between 1922 and 1933 (frames 520-552). Two items of 1919 from the American Social Hygiene Association, one listing MDR as a member of the board of directors (frames 675-676), are part of an otherwise diffuse section of miscellaneous materials which closes both the reel and Series 2.

Reel: 16

Robins, Margaret Dreier.

Raymond Robins Correspondence.
1903-1931; 1932-1948

Women's Trade Union League and Its Leaders Author Index

Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; Scattered letters to or by Raymond Robins are included in the general Margaret Dreier Robins Correspondence (Part 2 of Series 3), letters which relate closely to MDR's activities or to the Robinses' Florida estate. All other RR correspondence in the collection has been assembled on these two reels, which comprise Part 4 of Series 3. Although fairly comprehensive in chronology, this is a random set of letters, touching upon some aspects of RR's career, skipping over others, and providing coverage of any depth for only one undertaking, his college evangelistic tour of 1915-16. Some are family letters: from his foster mother, Elizabeth Bodine McKay, from Edward Dreier and his children, from Mary Dreier, and especially from Elizabeth Robins. The majority are from friends and associates of his public career. At only a few points does the correspondence concern MDR or matters with which she was involved: the affairs of the First National Bank in Brooksville, Florida, 1929-35; the state of MDR's health, in two letters from Mary Dreier in the summer of 1939; the gathering of material for Mary Dreier's biography of MDR in 1946-47. On Reel 64, letters of the early years (1903-08) touch upon Chicago's Municipal Lodging House, of which RR was superintendent, on the single tax movement, on the Chicago School Board fight and other aspects of municipal reform, and on the Bryan campaign of 1908 (in two letters by Frances Kellor). Among the correspondents of this period are Jane Addams (five letters in 1903), James Mullenbach, and, in single letters, Harold L. Ickes, Robert M. La Follette, Ben L. Reitman, and George A. Schilling. RR's round-the-world speaking tour for the Men and Religion Forward Movement figures in several letters, and there is a large group of letters and testimonials to the effectiveness of his college evangelistic tour. A few letters in April 1916, one from George W. Perkins, concern Theodore Roosevelt and the Progressive party. In the postwar period, RR's involvement in Republican politics is reflected in several telegrams (1919 and early 1921) from the party chairman, Will H. Hays, and others. Beginning in 1922, there is material on the outlawry of war movement in letters and telegrams from Salmon O. Levinson, along with a telegram and letter from Senator William E. Borah. Later correspondence from Fred B. Smith, Daniel A. Poling, and others touches upon the movement to defend prohibition. Two letters in December 1931 and several on the next reel relate to RR's efforts to mobilize local sentiment and federal action against a county "liquor ring" in Florida after the murder of a Brooksville city attorney. Some measure of the impact of the depression in December 1931 can be found in a letter from James Mullenbach and one from William Allen White. Other correspondents of the period 1920-31 include two close friends from RR's Russian days, Colonel William B. Thompson and Alex Gumberg (several letters each), Herbert Hoover (three letters), and, in one or two letters each, Clarence A. Barbour, Hermann Hagedorn, William Hard, and Frances Kellor. Scattered throughout the reel are letters relating to Chinsegut Hill, the Robinses' Florida estate, including two letters

dictated in 1923 by RR's black caretaker and warm friend, Fielder Harris. There is also correspondence pertaining to RR's lecture engagements. Reel 65, which starts with 1932, includes a few references in that year to the cross-country campaign of the Allied Forces for Prohibition and its internal tensions. Thereafter the correspondence is meager and miscellaneous. The one exception is the period following RR's severe injury in September 1935; correspondence for the rest of that year and for 1936 comprises nearly half of the reel. The reel includes a number of letters from S.O. Levinson and Alex Gumberg. (In a telegram to Floyd Odlum, June 1, 1939, after Gumberg's death, RR sums up his career and personal qualities.) A letter from Mary Van Kleck (Mar. 15, 1940) disagrees with RR's judgment that Stalin has become an imperialist. Harold Ickes (Nov. 5, 1940) describes his experiences in that year's presidential campaign. A letter from an old Illinois Progressive (Verne E. Joy, Mar. 10, 1945) reminisces eloquently about Bull Moose days. Letters from Agnes Nestor (Feb. 8, 1946) and Elisabeth Christman (July 8, 1947) pertain to the writing of Mary Dreier's biography of MDR. Other correspondents on the reel include P.H. Callahan, Kentucky prohibitionist, George W. Coleman, Fred B. Smith, and, in one or two letters each, Bessie Beatty, Richard C. Cabot, Sherwood Eddy, Hermann Hagedorn, President Ernest M. Hopkins of Dartmouth, Paul Kellogg, Senator Claude Pepper, Daniel A. Poling, Charles Stelzle, Graham Taylor, and William Allen White. Undated correspondence at the end of the reel includes an early letter from Frances Kellor expressing a poor opinion of the social investigating techniques of Sophonisba Breckinridge.

Reel: 64; 65

Women's Trade Union League and Its Leaders Author Index

Robins, Margaret Dreier.

Women's Trade Union League, Local Activities; International Congress/Federation of Working Women.
Collection I: Margaret Dreier Robins Papers, University of Florida Libraries; Of the material on local WTUL activity, the first section, on Illinois and Chicago, bulks largest (frames 1-431). It is particularly strong for the years 1907-13 when MDR was president of the Chicago League (in its early years known as the Women's Trade Union League of Illinois). Included are a variety of typed and printed items, among them: the Hand Book of the Chicago Industrial Exhibit (119 pages, 1907), a joint effort by the WTUL and other women's and civic groups, under the leadership of Ellen M. Henrotin, to publicize the need for reform of sweatshops and other bad working conditions; a useful group of material pertaining to the League's successful campaign (1909-12) to obtain and then to strengthen a state ten-hour law for women; and a few items on the strike of men's clothing workers (1910-11) and the landmark trade agreement reached with the firm of Hart, Schaffner & Marx. (For additional material on the strike, see the Schlesinger Library's National Women's Trade Union League Papers, Reel 4, frames 1-286.) A few miscellaneous items pertaining to the Chicago League are in the Addenda at the end of the reel (frames 1036-1056). Material on the New York WTUL (frames 432-629) includes important documentation of its first two years: typed minutes of the meetings at which the New York branch was organized (Feb. 14 and 21, 1904) and of seven subsequent meetings in 1904-05. (Marginal notes in Leonora O'Reilly's handwriting indicate that these were once part of her papers.) Later items include: a typed excerpt from Rose Schneiderman's speech at the mass meeting held after the Triangle Fire; a mimeographed report by the New York League to the 1913 national convention; reports of two fall conferences of trade union women held by the League (1923?, 1926); and the typed script of Mary Dreier's dramatic sketch presented at the League's 25th anniversary celebration, held at the Roosevelt home in Hyde Park in 1929. Briefer material on other branches (frames 630-669) includes reports from Boston (1913), Kansas City (1913, 1917-19), and Milwaukee (1926-29). The balance of the reel (frames 670-1035) consists of material on the International Congress (later Federation) of Working Women, an offshoot of the WTUL conceived and largely guided by MDR. Included is printed matter on the initial congress, held in Washington in 1919, and on the two subsequent ones held in Europe in 1921 and 1923; drafts and texts of MDR's addresses at each congress; a few fragmentary proceedings (full proceedings of all three congresses are in the Library of Congress's Records of the NWTUL, Reel 25); some financial records; interim reports by Marion Phillips, secretary of the IFWW, and minutes of meetings of the secretariat, 1922-23; and scattered post-convention items, 1923-25.

Reel: 12

Schneiderman, Rose.

Correspondence.
1909-1964

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Reel: 1

Collection VI: Rose Schneiderman Papers; Except for a restricted group of letters from Pauline Newman (see Description of the Collection) and a few letters in the Special Topics series on Reel 2, this reel includes the entire correspondence portion of the Rose Schneiderman Papers. It consists of letters (plus occasional telegrams and postcards) written to Schneiderman, with carbon copies of some of her replies. The correspondence falls into three main groups: 1909-14, 1915-64, and undated. The first group (frames 1-366) is the fullest and most useful. Although personal rather than official in nature, it includes some forty letters touching upon the affairs of the Women's Trade Union League, from such correspondents as Alice Bean, Josephine Casey, Mary Dreier, Stella Franklin, Alice Henry, Helen Marot, Agnes Nestor, and Leonora O'Reilly. Schneiderman's participation in the suffrage movement finds reflection in scattered letters from Alva E. Belmont, Harriot Stanton Blatch, Inez Milholland, Anna Howard Shaw, and Harriet Taylor Upton. Upton's letter of July 17, 1912, and one from M.A. Sherwood, July 15, testify warmly to Schneiderman's effectiveness in the Ohio suffrage campaign of that year. A few letters, especially those of Joseph E. Cohen, touch upon socialist matters. Other correspondents include the labor leaders John Dyche and Hugh Frayne and Florence Simms of the YWCA. Correspondence in the second group, 1915-64 (frames 367-785), is much more diffuse and has more of the character of personal memorabilia. With three exceptions, each year is represented by no more than half a dozen items; some years are skipped altogether. The exceptions are large clusters of letters and telegrams sent on three occasions: in 1937, at the time of Schneiderman's appointment as State Secretary of Labor; in 1943, in observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of her presidency of the New York Women's Trade Union League; and in 1949, when she retired from that post. Correspondents in this portion of the reel include Margaret Dreier Robins (see especially June 24, 1922, June 14, 1943, and Schneiderman's reply of July 7, 1943), Mary Dreier, Leonora O'Reilly, Elisabeth Christman (including several letters in 1950 describing the closing down of the National WTUL headquarters), Frances Perkins, the English labor leader Margaret Bondfield, Franklin D. Roosevelt (several letters during his governorship), and Eleanor Roosevelt. On trade union affairs, Schneiderman in a letter of Feb. 6, 1916, to Benjamin Schlesinger submits her resignation as an ILGWU organizer. (See also her letter to Abe Baroff, Dec. 1, 1916, on Reel 2, Part I, frames 262-263.) A letter from Max Zaritsky, June 7, 1934, announces her election to the general executive board of her own union, the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers. Several letters in 1938-39 concern the National Women's Committee for a Leon Blum Colony in Palestine, of which Schneiderman was chairman. The undated letters (frames 786-914) are arranged in a rough chronological sequence as suggested by the content. Included are a few letters from WTUL figures, including Mary Dreier, Mabel Gillespie, and Melinda Scott. Undated items for a particular year are included with the correspondence for that year, either before or after the dated items.

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Schneiderman, Rose.

Material on Special Topics; Biographical and Personal Material; Newspaper Clippings.

Collection VI: Rose Schneiderman Papers; The remaining portions of the Schneiderman Papers, as found on Reel 2, are more miscellaneous and fragmentary and not always well arranged. The reel is divided into two sections, Part I and Part II, in each of which the frames are numbered separately. An outline of the reel and its divisions follows: Part I
Frames Series 2: Material on Special Topics
1. Women's Trade Union League 1-1862. Woman Suffrage 187-2333. First International Congress of Working Women 234-2434. International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union 244-2795. Committee on Sanitation and Comfort of Industrial Board, New York State Department of Labor (1913-14) 280-4506. Labor Advisory Board, National Recovery Administration 451-6617. Miscellaneous Speeches and Broadcasts by Rose Schneiderman 662-782
Part II
Series 3: Biographical and Personal Material
1. Rose Schneiderman 1-282. Friends and Associates 29-493. Miscellaneous 50-97
Series 4: Newspaper Clippings
1. Rose Schneiderman 98-1322. Women's Trade Union League 133-1813. Working Women 182-1924. Woman Suffrage 193-2175. Labor Advisory Board, National Recovery Administration 221-232
In Part I - Series 2, Material on Special Topics -- the items on the Women's Trade Union League are divided, somewhat haphazardly, into three groups: general material (frames 1-60), speeches and articles by Rose Schneiderman (frames 63-157), and miscellaneous (frames 158-186). Included in the first group are: typed copies of reports in the Chicago Union Labor Advocate of the founding meetings of the National WTUL in 1903 (by one of the participants, Ellen Lindstrom), of the national "convention" of 1907 (actually a small conference held during the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor), and of early meetings of the Chicago and Boston branches; a typed report by Rose Schneiderman of her work as organizer for the New York WTUL in 1908-09; minutes of a meeting of the Law Enforcement Committee of the New York WTUL in 1913; and the script of the League's surprise party for Schneiderman in 1943. In the second group (speeches and articles), the first two speeches each lacks page 1. In a speech or article at the end of the group Schneiderman looks back over the fifty-year history of the New York WTUL after its decision to disband. Continuing with Series 2, the woman suffrage items are minor, save for two speeches, presumably by Rose Schneiderman, given at a "suffrage school" in Washington, D.C., in 1913. The material on the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union consists largely of minutes of the Waist Makers Conference in New York City, 1910-11, of which Schneiderman was secretary. The section on the New York Industrial Board's Committee on Sanitation and Comfort includes letters to Schneiderman and other members from the committee's head, Pauline Goldmark, together with reports, drafts of sanitary regulations, and related papers. (See also letters on Reel 1, frames 356 and 363.) The material on the Labor Advisory Board of the NRA, although spotty and loosely organized, includes three Schneiderman speeches, some correspondence, various internal memoranda and minutes, and an unsigned typescript history of the board. Series 2 ends with a section of

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miscellaneous Schneiderman speeches and radio broadcasts. In Part II, the material in Series 3, Biographical and Personal Material, is mostly of limited value. Occasional pages of typed recollections by Rose Schneiderman probably relate to the writing of her autobiography. The section on her friends and associates includes a typed biographical sketch of Elisabeth Christman by Pauline Newman and two items on Mary N. Winslow. The miscellaneous section includes Schneiderman's commission from Governor Alfred E. Smith to represent New York State at a child labor conference in 1924. The clippings in Series 4 are sometimes useful. Those from Ohio newspapers (frames 199-207) give some measure of Schneiderman's role in the 1912 suffrage campaign there.

Reel: 2

Women's Trade Union League.
Convention Proceedings; Convention Handbooks and Programs.

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Collection IX: Women's Trade Union League Publications; Although the National Women's Trade Union League was founded in the fall of 1903, it took six years for its basic organizational structure to evolve. The final step was the holding of the first national convention in the fall of 1909. Delegates attended from the four local Leagues then in existence and from several affiliated trade unions and city labor councils, along with a few individual members. A shorthand reporter kept a record of the proceedings. From the typed transcript, two members of the national staff -- Alice Henry, editor of the League's department in the monthly Union Labor Advocate of Chicago, and Stella M. Franklin, the office secretary -- compiled an abridged "Report of Proceedings" which was printed and distributed. Thus began the published Proceedings of the National WTUL; they were to continue for eleven more conventions. For two decades, conventions met regularly at two-year intervals, save for extra years between 1919 and 1922 and between 1926 and 1929. There-after, declining membership and finances limited the League to only two more conventions before it disbanded in 1950. The first part of Reel 1 contains a full set of the published Proceedings, comprising the following years: 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1929, 1936, and 1947. Somewhat confusingly, the League chose to call the 1909 convention its "Second Biennial Convention," counting as the first convention a small League meeting held at Norfolk, Virginia, in November 1907 during that year's convention of the American Federation of Labor. This was actually one of a series of "National Meetings" or "National Conferences" that were held during the League's early years to tend to such matters as revising the constitution and electing officers. The 1907 conference consisted of the three national officers, three other prominent League members (Mary Dreier, Agnes Nestor, and Helen Marot), and three women trade unionists from the AF of L; it was in no sense a convention. Subsequent meetings in this series, beginning in June 1908, were called executive board meetings. (See National WTUL Records, Library of Congress, Reel 1.) In addition to the published Proceedings, the original stenographic transcripts survive for all but two of the League's conventions (1917 and 1926); they can be found in the National WTUL Records at the Library of Congress, as microfilmed in conjunction with the present edition (see Reels 20-25). The shorthand reporters did not secure the texts of most reports presented to the convention, such as the reports of the local Leagues, but the verbatim records they kept of discussion on the floor usefully supplement the printed Proceedings. In a few cases also, they record deliberations which took place in executive session, such as those in 1915 and 1924 concerning the League's negotiations with the American Federation of Labor. In contrast to the Proceedings, the WTUL followed no regular pattern of issuing programs or handbooks for its conventions. The two Handbooks (1909 and 1911) and the four Official Programs (1922, 1924, 1926, and 1929) that are filmed on the latter part of this reel are apparently the only ones that were published. All items on the reel are from the

holdings of the Schlesinger Library at Radcliffe College.

Reel: 1

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Women's Trade Union League.

Life and Labor.

1911-1921

Collection IX: Women's Trade Union League Publications; When in 1911 the National Women's Trade Union League began its monthly magazine, Life and Labor, it entrusted the editorial reins to the two women who had had charge of its predecessor, the Woman's Department of the Union Labor Advocate. As it happened, both women were Australians. Alice Henry (1857-1943), the editor, was a veteran journalist. Stella Miles Franklin (1879-1954), her younger assistant, had left Australia after a hoped-for literary career, launched with a successful first novel (*My Brilliant Career*, 1901), had reached a seeming impasse. Arriving in Chicago in 1906, she secured through Henry a job as private secretary to Margaret Dreier Robins and advanced to secretary of the National WTUL. Franklin left the League in 1915 and moved on to England and eventually back to Australia, where in the 1930's she finally achieved the literary renown that had eluded her earlier. Throughout her later life she kept in touch with her friends of the WTUL.¹ Biographical account of Alice Henry by Frederick D. Kershner, Jr., in *Notable American Women, 1607-1950*; Bruce Sutherland, "Stella Miles Franklin's American Years," *Meanjin Quarterly* (University of Melbourne), XXIV (Summer 1965), 439-54; scattered Franklin letters in the Margaret Dreier Robins and other microfilmed collections. Alice Henry had a wide-ranging curiosity and was good at gathering facts, which she put together in readable prose. But she had no head for practical and business matters. Thus much of the day-to-day management of Life and Labor fell to Stella Franklin, who in January 1913 was elevated from assistant editor to co-editor. At best, Life and Labor was a financial drain on the WTUL. Margaret Dreier Robins, who believed strongly in the League's educational mission, for a time subsidized the magazine to the extent of \$2500 a year. But her growing dissatisfaction with both the management and the content of Life and Labor led her to take more and more of a hand in its direction. As early as January 1912 her name appeared on the masthead as associate editor. In 1915 she led the League's national executive board in a reorganization that cut in half the number of pages per issue, persuaded Henry to step down as editor for other WTUL duties, and impelled Franklin to leave. Thereafter Robins herself ran Life and Labor, at first in association with Amy Walker Field, a WTUL member and wife of a University of Chicago economist, and then with a professional editor, Sarah Cory Rippey. Rising costs and the League's declining income during the postwar depression brought the magazine to an end with the issue of October 1921. It was succeeded in August 1922 by a monthly newsletter, Life and Labor Bulletin. The files of Life and Labor reproduced on these reels are part of the holdings of the Schlesinger Library at Radcliffe College.

Reel: 5; 6

Women's Trade Union League.

Publications of the Chicago Women's Trade Union League and Other Local Branches.

Women's Trade Union League and Its Leaders Author Index

Collection IX: Women's Trade Union League Publications; The only local League besides the New York WTUL for which a substantial quantity of serial publications survives is the Chicago League. Like its New York counterpart, the Chicago WTUL published Annual or, for a time, Biennial Reports and a monthly Bulletin. The Reports give some account of League activities; the Bulletins, by contrast, particularly in the earlier years, consist largely of announcements of League functions interspersed with hortatory messages. The reel begins with a partial file of Chicago WTUL Reports; except for one issue from the U.S. Department of Labor Library, it was assembled from the holdings of the Schlesinger Library. Both title and coverage vary during the initial years. The first issue, dated 1907-08, is called a Report and Year-Book and bears the original name of the Chicago branch, the Women's Trade Union League of Illinois; it covers League activities from January through June 1907. The next, an untitled booklet dated 1908-09, includes a report of activities for July 1907 through August 1908. The other issues filmed here are: Biennial Report, 1911-13 Annual Report, 1915-16 Biennial Report, 1922-24 Biennial Report, 1924-26 Triennial Report, 1926-29 A Brief Report of the Work...during 1937 Two additional Reports may be found in other parts of the present microfilm edition: 1917-19 in the Margaret Dreier Robins Papers (Reel 12, frames 332-341), and 1929-36 in the Agnes Nestor Papers (Reel 4, frames 131-144). No other issues have been located. Following the Reports comes what is apparently the only issue, dated 1927, of the Chicago WTUL Magazine. Next comes a composite file, again incomplete, of the Chicago League's Bulletin. The main sources are the Schlesinger Library and the Chicago Historical Society; files for 1914-15 and a few other issues were supplied by the U.S. Department of Labor Library, and scattered issues by the University of Florida Libraries. Begun in April 1912, the Bulletin continued until 1954, the year before the Chicago League disbanded. Theoretically a monthly, it frequently consolidated two or more months into a single issue. Some issues simply were not published (see, e.g., Agnes Nestor to Maud Swartz, Jan. 7, 1920, New York WTUL Records, Reel 7, frame 4). The researcher should be cautioned that volume and issue numbers for the Bulletin are erratic and unreliable. The next section of the reel contains a miscellaneous group of pamphlets and leaflets (c. 1908-39) issued by the Chicago WTUL. (All but one are from the Schlesinger Library.) Among them are an early report (1907-08) of the League's Immigration Committee; an account of the League's successful lobbying in 1909 for a state law limiting the hours of women's work (it is entitled The Eight Hour Law Fight in Illinois, although the law as passed set a ten-hour rather than the sought-for eight-hour limit); and two pamphlets concerning the Chicago garment workers' strike of 1910-11: a Statement on the Strike of the 35,000 Unorganized Garment Workers of Chicago (1910?), which includes 14 pages of testimony by individual strikers, and the Official Report of the Strike Committee (1911). Serial publications of other branches of the WTUL complete the reel. Most are Bulletins, and

most groups consist only of scattered items; with one exception, they are from the holdings of the Schlesinger Library and came to the library from the National WTUL in 1950. A listing, with inclusive dates, follows: Illinois State Committee (1917?) Illinois State WTUL (1931-49) Madison (Wisconsin) Committee (1927) New Jersey WTUL (1935-39) Philadelphia WTUL (1920-33) St. Louis WTUL (1910-11) Washington (D.C.) Committee (later the District of Columbia WTUL) (1937-39) A group of serial and other publications of the Boston WTUL can be found in the manuscript and printed material pertaining to that League that has been assembled on the Smaller Collections reel of the present microfilm edition.

Reel: 9

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Women's Trade Union League.
Publications of the New York Women's Trade
Union League.

Collection IX: Women's Trade Union League Publications; Among the various local branches of the Women's Trade Union League, the New York branch was the strongest and most active. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that its serial publications are more substantial than those of any of the other branches. The Annual Reports and related publications provide useful summaries of the League's work, and there is material of interest also in the Monthly Bulletins. The files of the two serials that have been assembled on this reel are drawn from the Schlesinger Library at Radcliffe College and the Baker Library of the Harvard School of Business Administration, with some additions from the Library of Congress and the Margaret Dreier Robins Papers at the University of Florida Libraries. Although extensive, the files are not complete. Publication of both the Report and the Bulletin was sometimes irregular, so that some missing issues may simply have been skipped. Others are not available in any library. Some additional issues of both publications are at the New York Public Library, but many of these, particularly for the years before 1920, are badly worn and fragmented and hence were not available for filming. As noted below, some issues of the Monthly Bulletin that are missing here may be found in the New York WTUL Records, as microfilmed elsewhere in the present edition. The Reports come first on the reel. The New York League issued its Annual Report in the spring, following the Annual Meeting at which officers reported on the preceding year and new officers were elected. The League's year thus included parts of two calendar years. The earliest Report known to exist is one for 1906-07 (a partial copy is at the New York Public Library); the file here begins with the next issue, for 1907-08. Annual Reports were published regularly thereafter, with a few exceptions. A Report for 1920-22 evidently took the place of individual reports for 1920-21 and 1921-22. The New York WTUL also prepared Convention Reports for the National League conventions of 1924, 1926, 1929, and 1936, each summarizing New York's activities since the preceding convention. Printed in the same format as the Annual Reports, the Convention Reports apparently took the place of the Annual Reports that would otherwise have been issued in those convention years. They have been interfiled with the Annual Reports to form a single series. The Annual Reports appeared in printed form through the year 1930-31. Thereafter they were mimeographed or otherwise duplicated. The Report for 1950-51 was probably the last to be issued (see letter in New York WTUL Records, Reel 16, frame 326). A file of the New York League's Monthly Bulletin makes up the rest of the reel. The Bulletin first appeared in February 1911 (see Annual Report, 1910-11, p. 21). The New York Public Library has a partial file for 1911-13 but no other issues until 1926. Whether the Bulletin appeared after 1913 on a regular basis is not certain. The file assembled here contains one or two issues each for 1917, 1918, 1920, and 1921, and scattered issues for 1922, 1923, and 1925. Fuller holdings follow for 1926 through 1945 and, after only one issue for 1946 and none for 1947, partial files for 1948-50 and scattered issues for 1952-54.

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Some of the missing issues can be found in the New York WTUL Records (on Reel 22 of the microfil edition), as follows: February 1919, May 1931, most of 1932-34, November 1935, February 1937, most of 1946-47, considerable portions of 1950-54, and a single issue (February) for 1955.

Reel: 8

Women's Trade Union League.

Special Publications (1916-1922); Life and Labor Bulletin (1922-1950).
1916-1922; 1922-1950

Women's Trade Union League and Its Leaders Author Index

Collection IX: Women's Trade Union League Publications; During its later years Life and Labor, the national magazine of the Women's Trade Union League, was sometimes criticized for not keeping League members well enough informed about League activities. Out of this sentiment grew several experiments with a supplementary publication of a more informal sort. The first was a mimeographed Newsletter, begun in January 1915 and supposedly issued quarterly over the next two years. Few copies survive. Besides the single issue reproduced here, three others (January 12 and October 30, 1915, and June 1916) may be found in the microfilmed Records of the National Women's Trade Union League at the Library of Congress (Reel 17, frames 224-226, 242-245, and 261-269). The next publication, a mimeographed Bulletin, appeared irregularly from November 1920 until April 1922 -- six months after Life and Labor had ceased publication. Meanwhile, during the war years, the League had published a four-page letterpress monthly, Women's Work and War (February 1918 through April/May 1919). This was sent not only to League members and affiliates but also to the members of the various Committees on Women in Industry under the Council of National Defense. These special publications comprise the first portion of the present reel. From them evolved the League's final serial, the long-lived Life and Labor Bulletin, whose files complete the reel. Much less than a magazine, it was nevertheless more than a newsletter, particularly in the first, typeset series. Its four pages (on rare occasions, six or eight), in a format adapted from that of Women's Work and War, combined feature articles with brief news notes. Although no editor is listed, Life and Labor Bulletin was almost wholly the work of the League's national secretary, Elisabeth Christman. First published in August 1922, it followed a somewhat irregular schedule for three volumes and then settled down to ten issues a year, omitting the months of August and September. Thus it continued until the depression brought it to a halt in February 1932. For a time thereafter financial stringency limited even makeshift efforts to fill the gap. A mimeographed Life and Labor Bulletin, initially subtitled "Home Edition," appeared in April 1933 and on three subsequent occasions during the next two years and then lapsed into silence. Not until four years later, in October 1939, did the new mimeographed series assume a regular format and the same monthly schedule as its printed predecessor. With Elisabeth Christman still at the helm, it maintained a steady and literate presence up to the final issue of June 1950, in which she announced with dignity the national League's reluctant decision to disband. The files reproduced here are all in the Schlesinger Library at Radcliffe College, with the exception of two issues of Women's Work and War for which photocopies were provided by the Boston Public Library. The Schlesinger Library's set of the first series of Life and Labor Bulletin, originally part of the headquarters files, contains typed indexes for Volumes I through VIII. These indexes have been filmed together at the beginning of the series.

Reel: 7

Women's Trade Union League.

Union Labor Advocate (Chicago).
September 1904 - December 1910
Collection IX: Women's Trade Union League Publications; The Chicago Union Labor Advocate was a monthly magazine, privately published but closely tied to the local labor movement. During the first decade of the twentieth century it was the official organ of the Chicago Federation of Labor and of other labor bodies. Receptive to the cause of women, it ran a Woman's Department and reported the organization of the National Women's Trade Union League in late 1903 and of its Chicago branch in January 1904. Beginning with the issue of December 1904, the Chicago Women's Trade Union League assumed responsibility for the Advocate's Woman's Department, with Anna Nicholes, the League's secretary, as editor. Meanwhile the National WTUL came increasingly to feel the need of its own channel of communication. In 1908 the executive board voted to make the Woman's Department its first official organ. With the National headquarters located in Chicago, the transition was an easy one. A recently arrived Australian journalist, Alice Henry, took over an expanded Woman's Department in May 1908. Under her editorship, the department continued to the end of 1910, by which point the League was ready to launch a full-fledged magazine of its own, Life and Labor. (See Reels 5 and 6.) Since the Union Labor Advocate reflects some of the progressive spirit of the Chicago labor movement during the formative years of the Women's Trade Union League, it seemed useful to film the magazine in its entirety and not merely the Woman's Department. The file has been assembled from the holdings of three libraries: the University of Florida Library, Columbia University Library, and the Littauer Library of Harvard University. It begins at the start of Volume 5, in September 1904, a few issues before the Chicago branch of the Women's Trade Union League took over the Woman's Department, and continues through the final WTUL issue of December 1910. Library holdings of the Advocate are few and sparse, but the file assembled here lacks only three issues, those of February, March, and April 1906. A printed index to the material in the Woman's Department for the years 1907-10 can be found at the beginning of Reel 3.

Reel: 2; 3; 4